VOLUME XXVI NUMBER THREE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1914

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Fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit

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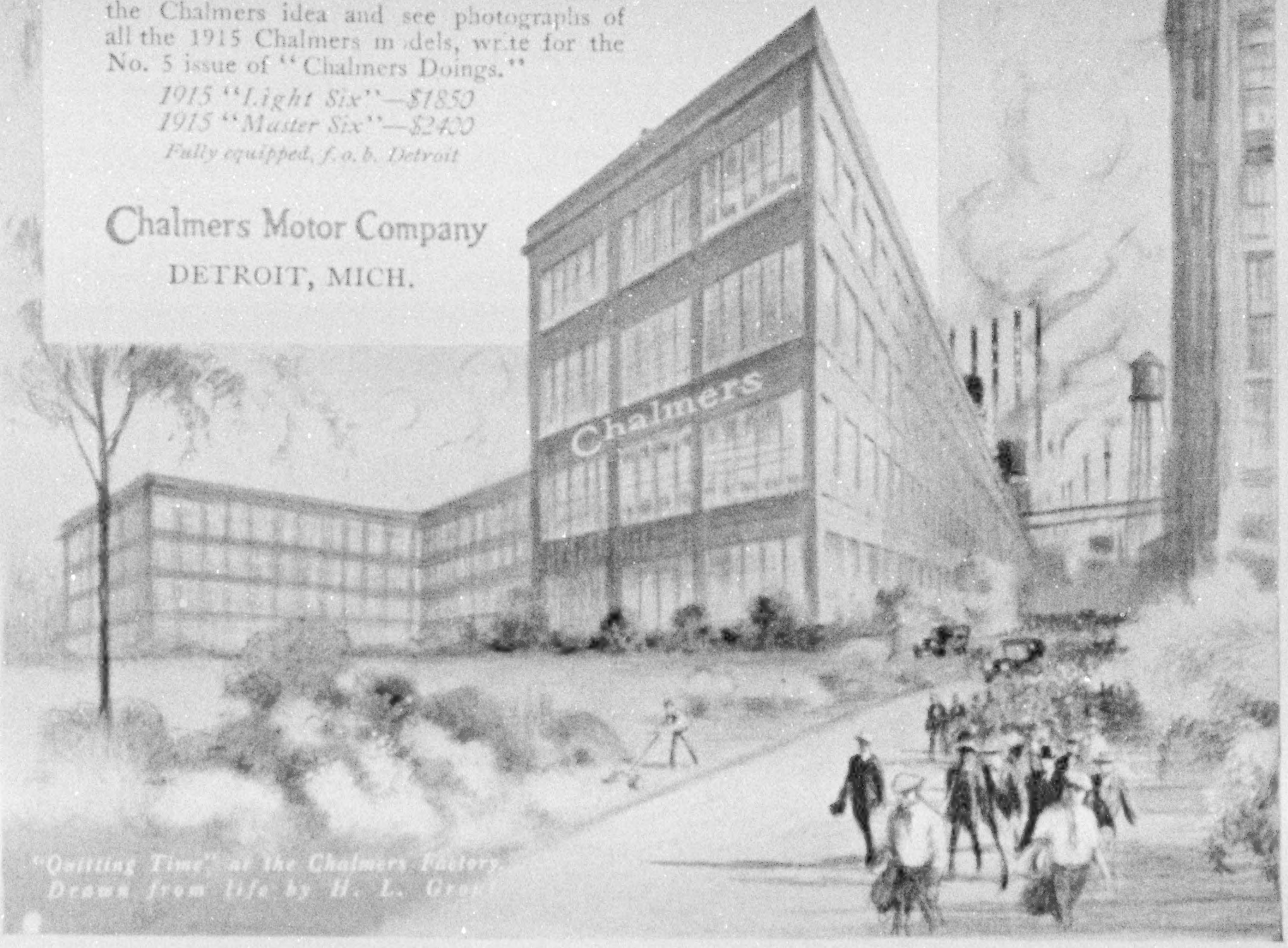

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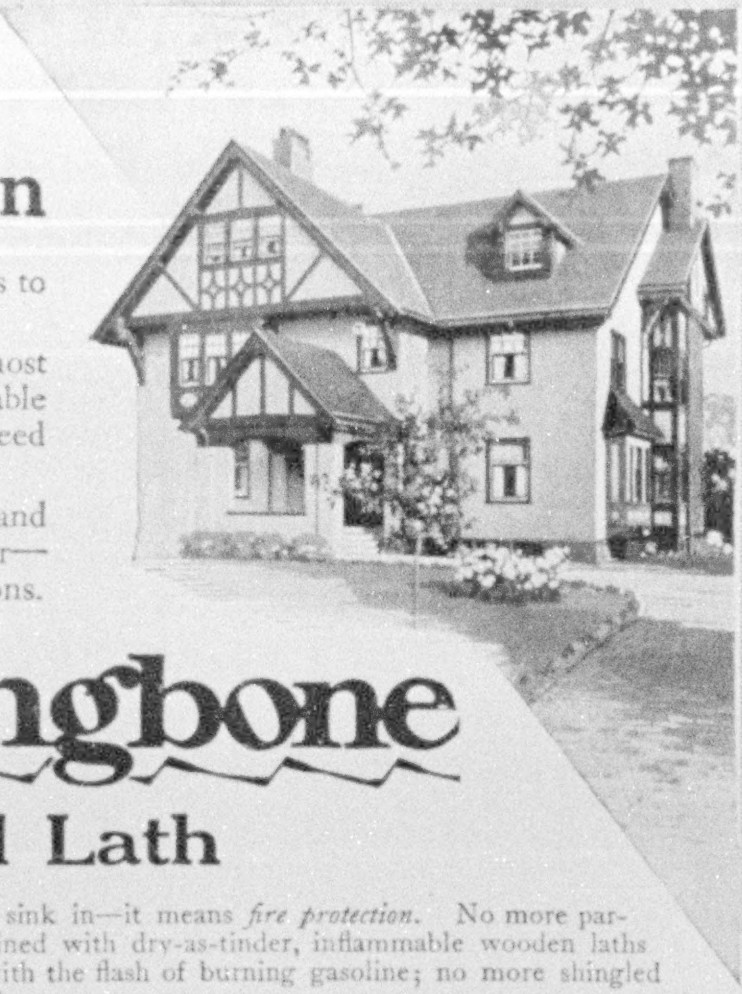
It means that at last you can build, almost as cheaply as with wood, an imperishable stucco house with walls that will never need painting or repairs.

It means that plastered partitions and ceilings will never fall, crack nor discolor—no ruined wall paper and decorations.



Herringbone
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Above all—and let this sink in—it means *fire protection.* No more partitions that are flues lined with dry-as-tinder, inflammable wooden laths which spread a fire with the flash of burning gasoline; no more shingled and clapboarded sides.

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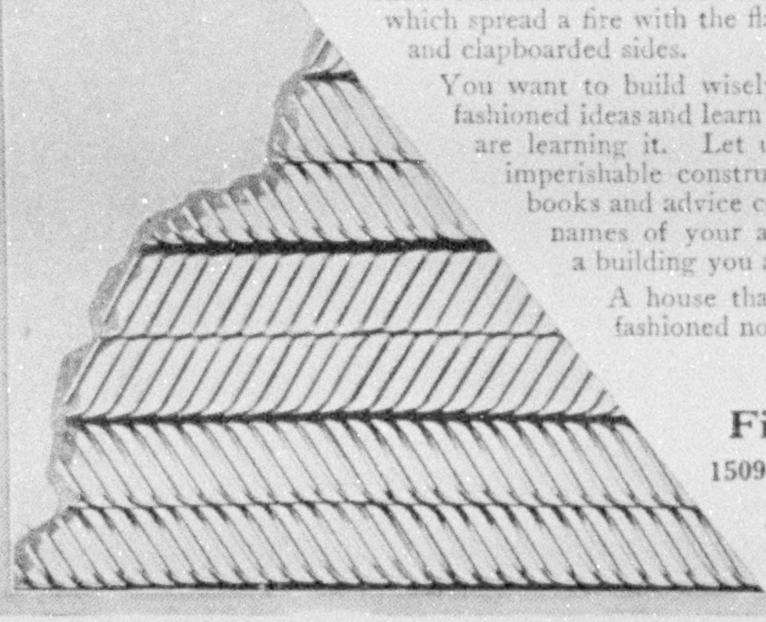
Trade Mark

Makers of Self-Sentering, the expanded metal that makes reinforced concrete without forms



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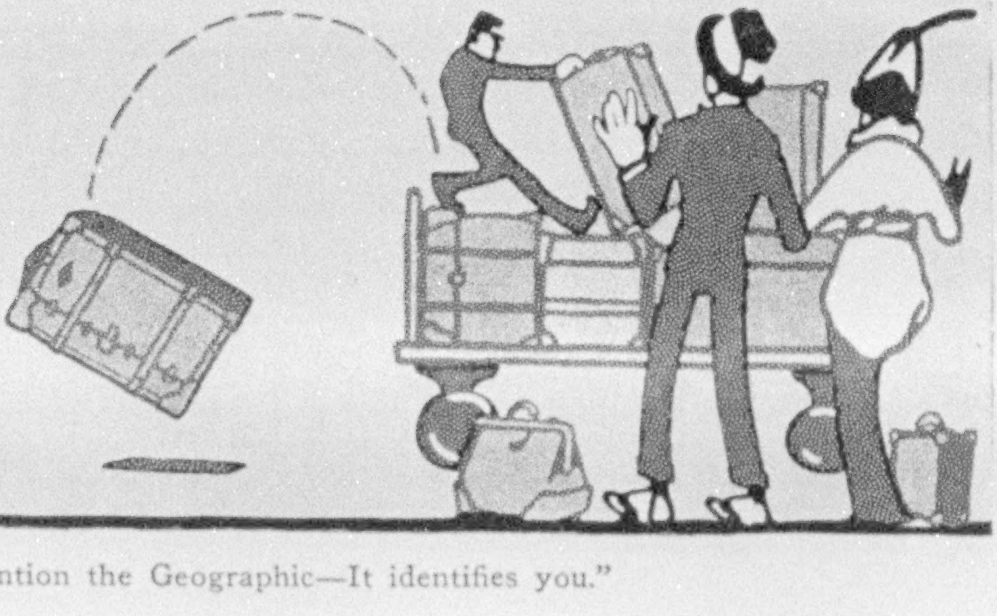


HUDSON Six-40—$1,550 This Year f.o.b. Detroit

Our Level-Best Six

This new HUDSON Six-40, despite its price, marks our level best. Our 48 engineers, headed by Howard E. Coffin, have devoted four years to the car. And there is no abler corps in the country.

This car marks the climax of HUDSON ambitions. It comes near the apex in fine engineering, in beauty and comfort, in lightness and economy.

There are bound to be conflicting claims, defending higher prices. But Howard E. Coffin is widely considered the final authority on motor car designing. And this is his conception of the ideal new-day Six.

It's Not Unique

But the HUDSON Six-40 simply leads the common trend. Its best features are aimed at by most modern designers.

Sixes are almost universal in upper grade cars today. Lightness is sought by all. Economy is being studied. Prices have come down. And the HUDSON innovations in beauty and equipment are being fast adopted.

The HUDSON simply excels in these things. It is only in degree of progress that it differs from other advanced cars.

Five Body Styles

The more exacting you are, the better you'll approve this car. It will meet your conceptions in the things you want. In big ways and little ways it will show you today's best standards.

It comes with five styles of body. And our trebled output this year insures you prompt delivery. We have shipped hundreds of these cars by express this season to save delay to buyers.

Go see it. You will find this light and handsome Six-40 the representative car of today.

Hudson dealers are everywhere.

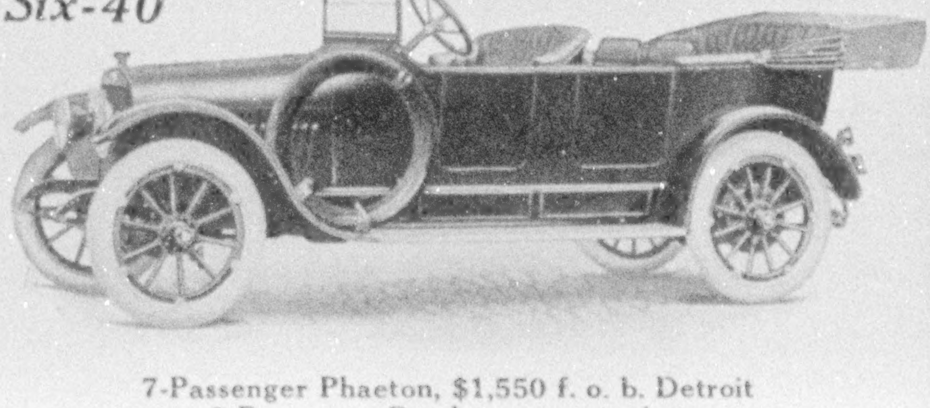
New catalog on request.

(196)

Some 1915 Features

- A perfect streamline body.
- Disappearing tonneau seats.
- Invisible hinges — hand-buffed leather upholstery — wide seats.
- Gasoline tank in dash. Tires carried ahead of front door.
- "One-Man" top with quick-adjusting curtains attached.
- Simplified starting, lighting, and ignition system.
- Dimming searchlights.
- Wiring in metal conduits.
- Locked ignition and lights.
- New speedometer drive.
- New-method carburetion.
- Automatic spark advance.
- Weight, 2890 pouuds.

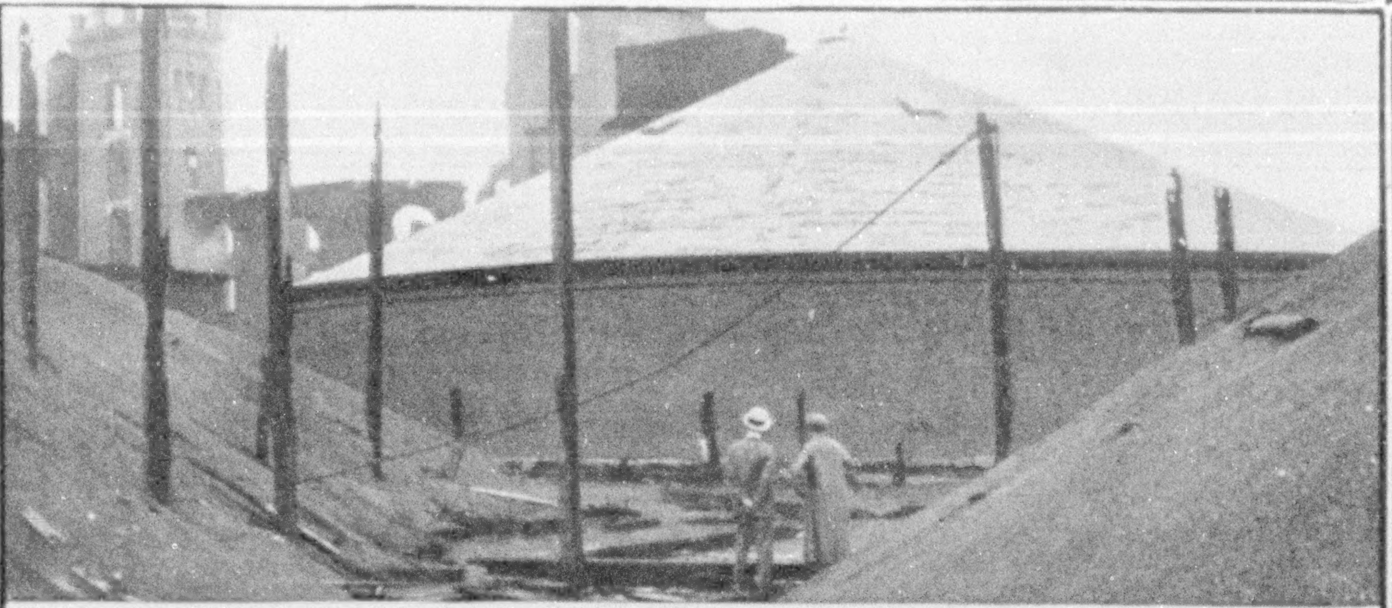
HUDSON Six-40



7-Passenger Phaeton, $1,550 f. o. b. Detroit
3-Passenger Roadster, same price
Cabriolet, $1,750—Coupe, $2,150—Limousine, $2,550
Canadian Prices: Phaeton and Roadster, $2,100 f. o. b. Detroit, Duty Paid

Hudson Motor Car Company, 8202 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

"Mention the Geographic—It identifies you."



Unharmed in the Midst of the Great Salem Fire because Roofed with

J-M ASBESTOS ROOFING

"The Roll of Honor"

Flying sparks and burning embers were literally showered upon the roof of this raw cotton storehouse of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., located in the midst of the recently flame-swept area of Salem, Mass.

Buildings all around it were burned to the ground, as the photograph shows.

Yet this building was absolutely unharmed because protected by J-M Asbestos Roofing.

What greater proof of a roofing's fire-resisting ability could possibly be demanded?

There is a lesson to be drawn from every great catastrophe.

The lesson to you of the great Salem fire—where whole sections were actually wiped out because buildings were roofed with wood shingles or other fire assisting roofings—is this:

Do not use wood shingles or other inflammable roofing.

Do not be deceived, by low first cost, into buying anything but J-M Asbestos Roofing—the roofing of *known* quality—the roofing that will not fail you should the fire test ever come—the roofing that spells economy for you because of the years of service it affords and the fact that it never requires painting or repairing.

If you prefer shingles, use **J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles.** They will give you absolute fire protection, and a stone roof that cannot disintegrate. Add greatly to artistic appearance because of their attractive and permanent colors.

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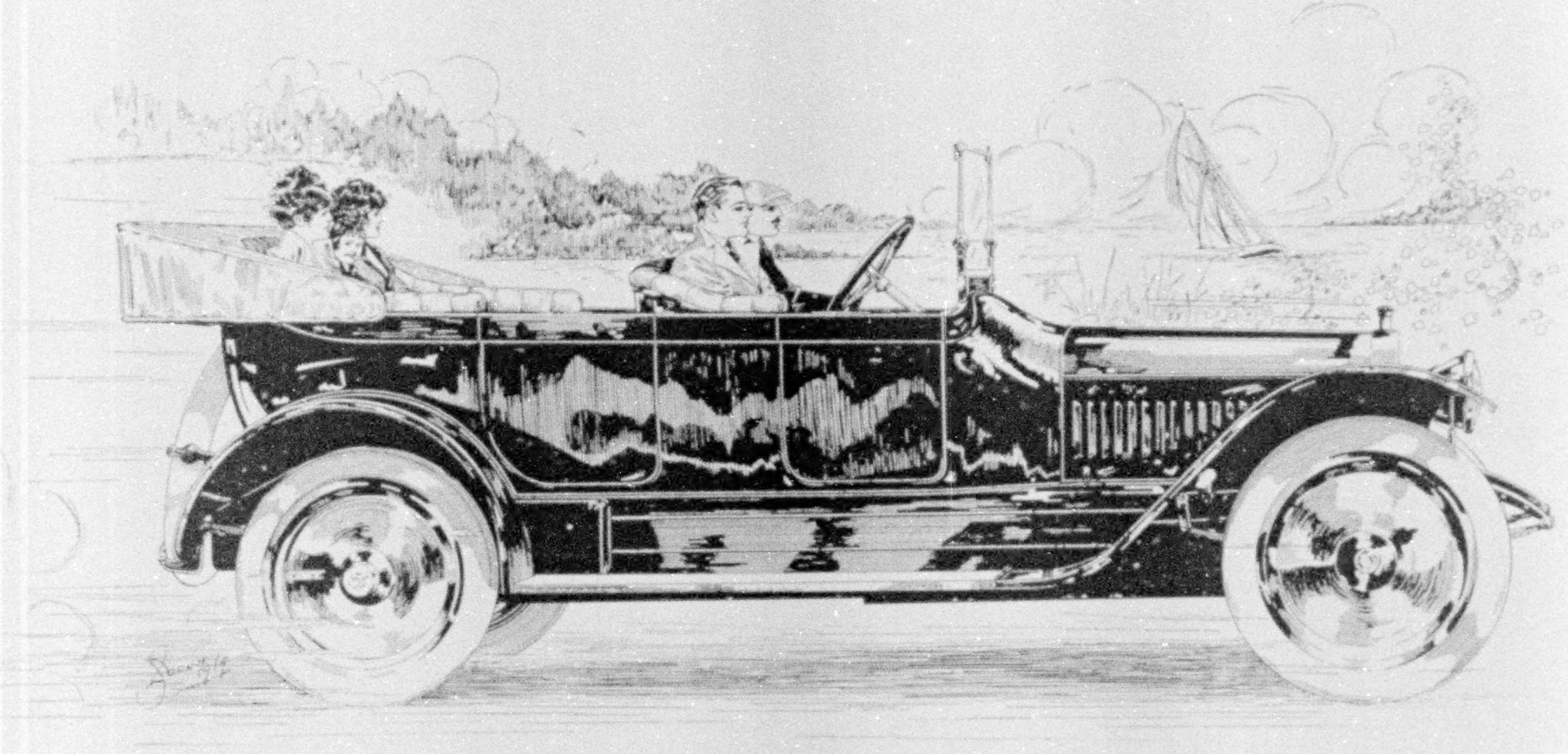

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The *best* real estate bonds are investments of the most gilt-edged safety, bought freely by banks, trustees, insurance companies, estates, and others requiring securities of the most assured soundness.

It is now time to re-define the standards of safety in this class of bonds. Our experience of 32 years as specialists in this class of securities without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients should give some weight to our definition. This definition may be summed up in the following simple "acid tests," which any investor may apply:

Mortgage—Are the bonds a direct first mortgage on the property securing them?

Margin of Safety—Is it ample to protect the bondholders?

Serial Maturities—Do the bonds mature in serial installments so that the margin of safety is constantly increasing?

Earnings—Is the property improved and producing stable net earnings of at least twice the interest charges?

Real Estate Conditions—Is the property located in a city where real estate values are solid, stable and constantly advancing, and not dependent on booms or speculation?

Sponsorship—Are the bonds offered by a responsible investment banking House, not connected in any way with the ownership or management of the property?

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First-mortgage bonds where each original issue has been substantially reduced by serial payments, margin of security correspondingly increased and borrower's ability to meet obligations under all conditions definitely proved. An unusually wide variety as regards maturity, and location and character of security, enabling you to select an investment suitable to your own requirements.

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WITH TIME ATTACHMENT

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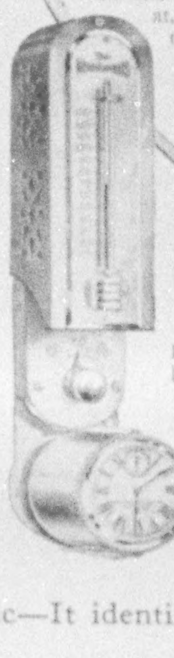

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8-Day Clock

Used with any heating plant. Installed and guaranteed by the heating trade everywhere.

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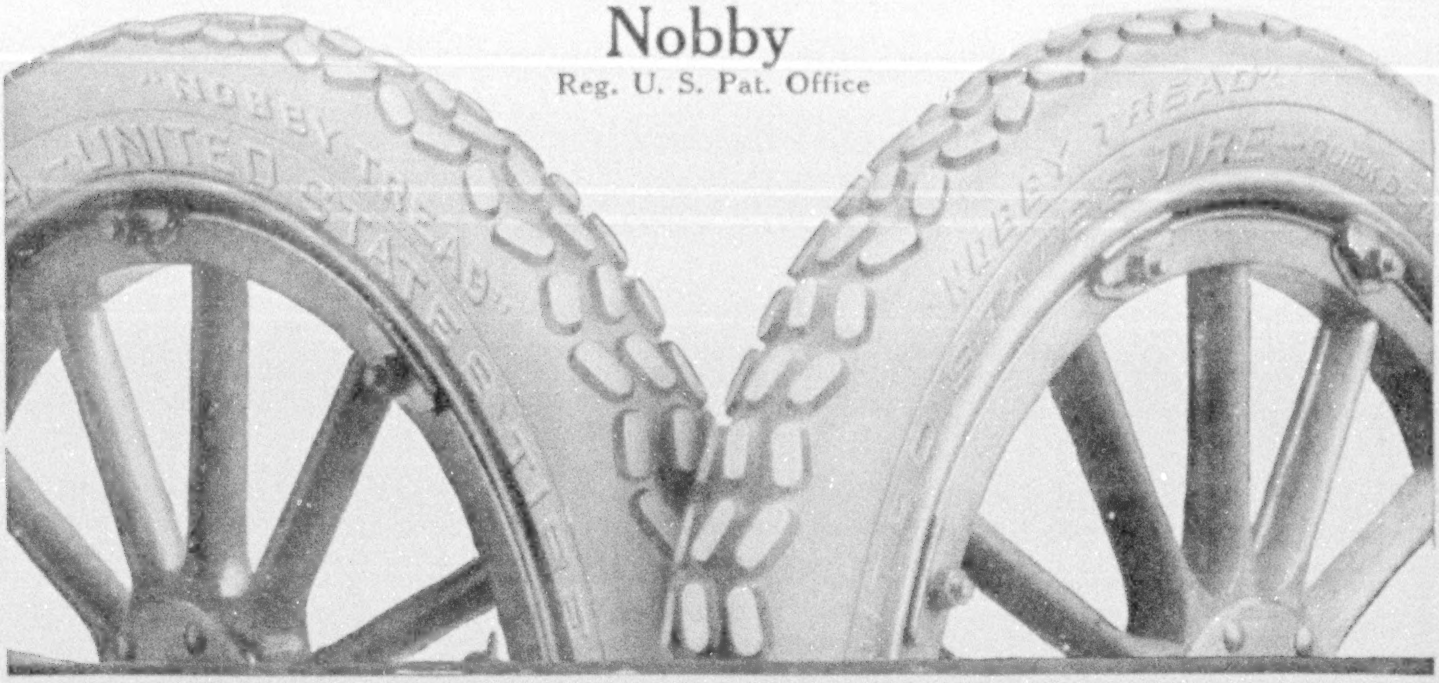

"Stand Up" and "Deliver"

An automobile tire must "stand up" and "deliver" mileage enough to justify its first cost, or its first cost at any price is a joke.

"First Cost" saving is an "ostrich way" of figuring tire economy—the only true way is to figure on the ultimate cost of your tire service.

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"Nobby Tread" Tires do two things—they give more mileage and they prevent skidding.

And remember this—investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records,

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

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Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

United States Tire Company

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Vol. XXVI, No. 3 WASHINGTON September, 1914

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

THE FRANCE OF TODAY

By Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army

MY YOUTHFUL impressions as to France and to Frenchmen were scarcely favorable. They began 48 years ago, when a soldier's orders carried me to the valley of the Rio Grande, where 40,000 of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic with impatience waited watchfully, while looking loweringly across the turbid river at the imperial French contingent, which under Maximilian then harassed Mexico.

These impressions were not bettered in later years by that woeful story of rack and ruin, of despair and heroism, of incapacity and intrigue, which attended the decadence and downfall of the French Empire. And then the almost incredible tales of disloyalty to country by extreme factions—of the imperialistic surrender at Metz and of the communistic outrages at Paris. Was France a nation or merely an aggregation of fanatics? But these were visions from afar, seen as through a glass darkly, which assumed fairer aspects and nobler forms when France became for months my habitat.

Although then in the age when one's mind is "wax to receive and marble to retain," yet these changed views were disassociated from pleasant personal experiences, which were indeed events not to be forgotten, among them chatting in the Latin quarter with the grandiloquent Gambetta, "the madcap fool of Tours"; saluting the soldierly MacMahon in the Bois de Boulogne; being the guest of Renan in the College de France; listening spellbound to magnetic Thiers in the streets of Marseilles; joining in the not-too-frantic applause of the budding genius of the divine Sarah in the first freshness of her eternal youth; furtively watching the self-satisfied pluming in public of the great Victor Hugo; looking on at Brown-Séquard's experiments on reflex action, and, above all else, gaining the friendship and sharing the hospitality of the great physicist, Mascart.

THE WAYS OF THE PEOPLE

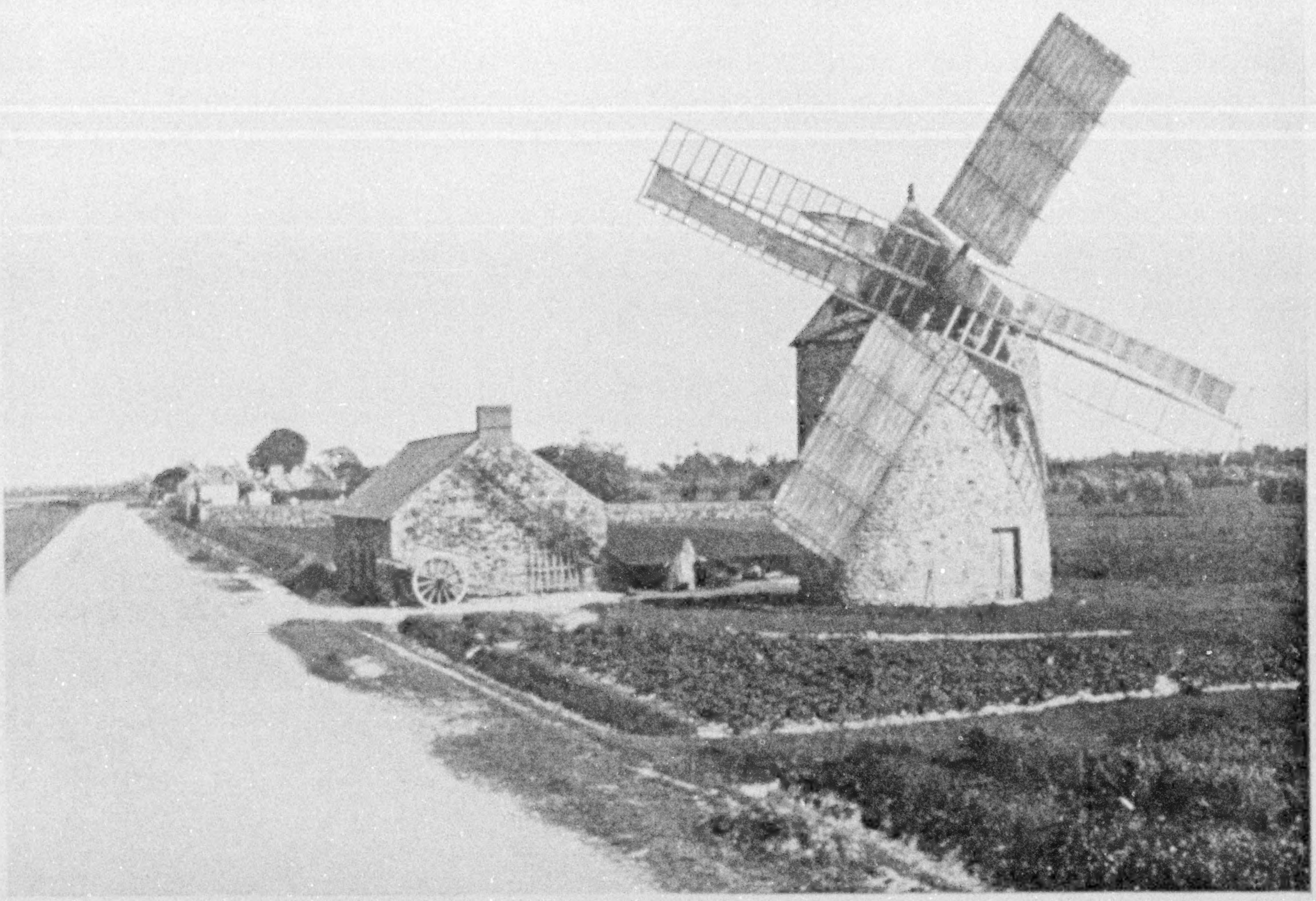
As one cannot indict a nation for the crimes of the few, so one cannot exalt its virtues or assert its preëminence on the qualities of its nobler souls or of its gifted intellects. A nation is learned in one way only, through contact with its people—at their work and play, in office and in street, in business and at charity, by their rantings and through their prayers.

Yes, the heart of a nation is in its people, in France as in America. One must listen, if one would know, to its ceaseless, ever-changing voices—proclaiming beliefs, demanding justice, bemoaning disasters, advocating reforms, scarifying abuses, asking sympathy, and even beseeching protection against itself. The chosen representatives vote its laws, found its institutions, formulate its reforms, and dictate the policies which spell progress or mean an earlier coming of that decadence which in the ages past has been the ultimate fate of every historic nation.

Photo by E. M. Newman

THE AMIENS CATHEDRAL: FRANCE

Regarded as probably the finest church of Gothic architecture in France, this edifice is the most important structure in the city. It was erected chiefly between 1220 and 1288, under plans of Robert de Luzarches. It consists of a nave nearly 140 feet high, with aisles and lateral chapels, a transept with aisles, and a choir ending in an apse surrounded by chapels. The total length of the cathedral is 469 feet and its breadth 216 feet.



WINDMILL NEAR ST. MALO Photo by E. M. Newman

The windmills of the low country of Brittany remind one of Holland. Stone houses and good roads are characteristic of this section

Yet today it is the spirit of the people, and not the wish of the politician, that permeates legislation in France, as in this country.

By ethical standards the progress of a nation is gauged by the uplift of its people. Primary factors in such progress are the conservation of health, the training of the mind, the development of morality, the advancement of the public weal, and the fostering of such ideals as shall stimulate beneficent aspirations. That nation stands supreme which best strengthens the weak, encourages virtue, recognizes service, represses evil, preserves peace, and deals justly with persons and nations.

THE REAL FRANCE

This article treats not of the striking graces and artistic beauties for which France is famous, but of every-day life conditions of its people; and, as it is written solely for the members of the National Geographic Society, such comparisons as are made will be with similar subjects in the United States.

First, a few words as to how a knowledge of France has been gained. Five months of intense activity in early manhood made me familiar with external France, and be it understood that this does not mean Paris, which is no longer France. The repository and guardian of art treasures which in extent, variety, and beauty are elsewhere unsurpassed; enriched with historic material of priceless value; adorned by artistic monuments and noble structures; beautified by broad streets and perfect parks; the center of culture for the nation; the fashion dictator for the world; the seat of government and so of power; scarcely surpassed elsewhere as a financial center—Paris is at once the envy and admiration of France, as indeed of the world. Still, it is not France. Its treasures, spiritual and material, are but the accumulated gifts of France. Paris proudly proffers for the admiration of humanity in tangible form the labors and the aspirations of the French people, which that people have produced by the sweat of their bodies,

Photo by E. M. Newman

PEASANT COUPLE AT QUIMPER

Quimper has been pronounced "a pleasant river-side city of fables and gables." Its peasant population love good clothes, and while the cut would never pass muster in the Rue la Paix, the quality of their Sunday clothes is good, with a dash of color, a bit of lace, and more than a touch of velvet to set them off.

Photo by E. M. Newman

PEASANTS AT PLOUGASTEL

Plougastel is a small village not far from Brest, whose inhabitants are noted for their quaint costumes. Every year, on June 24, they hold a "pardon" of St. John, and in their cemetery they have a curious monumental Calvary, embellished by numerous statuettes and reliefs.

Photo by E. M. Newman

A PEACEFUL SABBATH DAY IN BRITTANY

the anguish of their minds, and the agony of their souls.

AMONG WORK-A-DAY FOLK

With a circular ticket as a base, I wandered to and fro for months, tarrying at inns for a franc for a room and often paying less for a meal. And thus the people were seen and talked with. If the good King of Yvetot was not seated in sweet content under the fragrant apple trees of Normandy, there were ruddy-faced folk of peaceful aspect. Along the flint-lined beaches of the Channel were the bourgeoisie on vacation—sleek, smooth, and well-garmented, in contrast with the hardy toilers of the sea. The sun-burnt, weather-beaten sailors were of the type of Bans d'Islande, while there were hale, bare-footed women — oyster-catchers, weed-gatherers, fish-bearers.

There were other scenes in the south. It was a new world, to breathe the air of the glorious Pyrenees, even though there were sad and motley groups at Lourdes, then in its infancy of miraculous cures. With anxious eagerness and speechless voice many came to the sacred spring, whence some went away with bright hopes and grateful thanks.

Less thrilling were the walks through the "dead cities" and over the vine-clad, grape-clustered, sun-favored slopes of Côte-d'Or and along the noisy quays of the great port of Marseilles. One got a sense of the sweet devotion, especially of the women, who always stopped for a prayer at wayside shrines and who have

filled with innumerable *ex-votos* the sailors' sanctuary, the church of Notre Dame de la Garde. Climbing the picturesque cornice road up the 500 feet, wives, mothers, and children of the Marseillaise sailors bear their gifts—of sorrow for the lost, of thanks for the saved, at sea.

AMONG LANDES SHEPHERDS

It was an unique day, when tarrying in the sandy marshes of Landes. They talked little, those stolid, acrobatic shepherds, who in wondrous fashion, uplifted on lofty stilts, guard their flocks. One first likens them to human-headed ostriches, stalking across flooded plains. Quite dextrous—indeed, circus-like—was their way of eating their meals or making music without dismounting (p. 211).

Quiet and idyllic were the walks along the fruit-lined roadways of Touraine and strolls through the gardens and grounds of the royal châteaus, famous equally in the domains of art and of history. Along the level tow-path of placid canals was another phase, when one watched—for they did not talk—the *trackers*. They were a misshapen, shaggy folk (now and then a woman, dreadful to see), these human beasts of burden, who, with bowed bodies and with heads protruding from the canvas harness, wearily towed their heavy-laden barges. What wonder that their exhausted bodies and torpid minds nightly sought the Lethean sleep of alcohol, to drown the memory of today and the thought of tomorrow. Twentieth-century France has fortunately replaced these awful drains on human endurance.

There is no section of France that, in part, was not known first hand, though such knowledge was superficial. But the people were seen, and if at rare times experiences with them were not to one's taste, they were at least illuminating. Two sources of vexation of today were wanting—Cook's tourists and automobiles. If the language was badly spoken, the words came forth fluently and intercourse was easy. There was always a "Good day" and a "God be with you," as one passed a home group of busy women. The tiny, sabot-shod babes clattered noisily around the yard, while their elders used the staff and spindle or kept up their everlasting knitting. Few women surpass the French peasant in unremitting work.

COURTESY AND CURIOSITY

True it was that rude speech followed unintentional intrusion on property, but courtesy, kindness, geniality, hospitality, and intelligence were the rule. A fair-speaking stranger met throughout France a fair-dealing reception. Courtesy was not always unmixed with curiosity, at times a trifle coarse. Kindness was shown by people upholding the rights of an alien in my single wrangle. Hospitality extended by offers of fruit and of wine. Geniality was then a French quality, though in recent years its display toward travelers has somewhat abated. Is the French peasant or the American tourist most to blame?

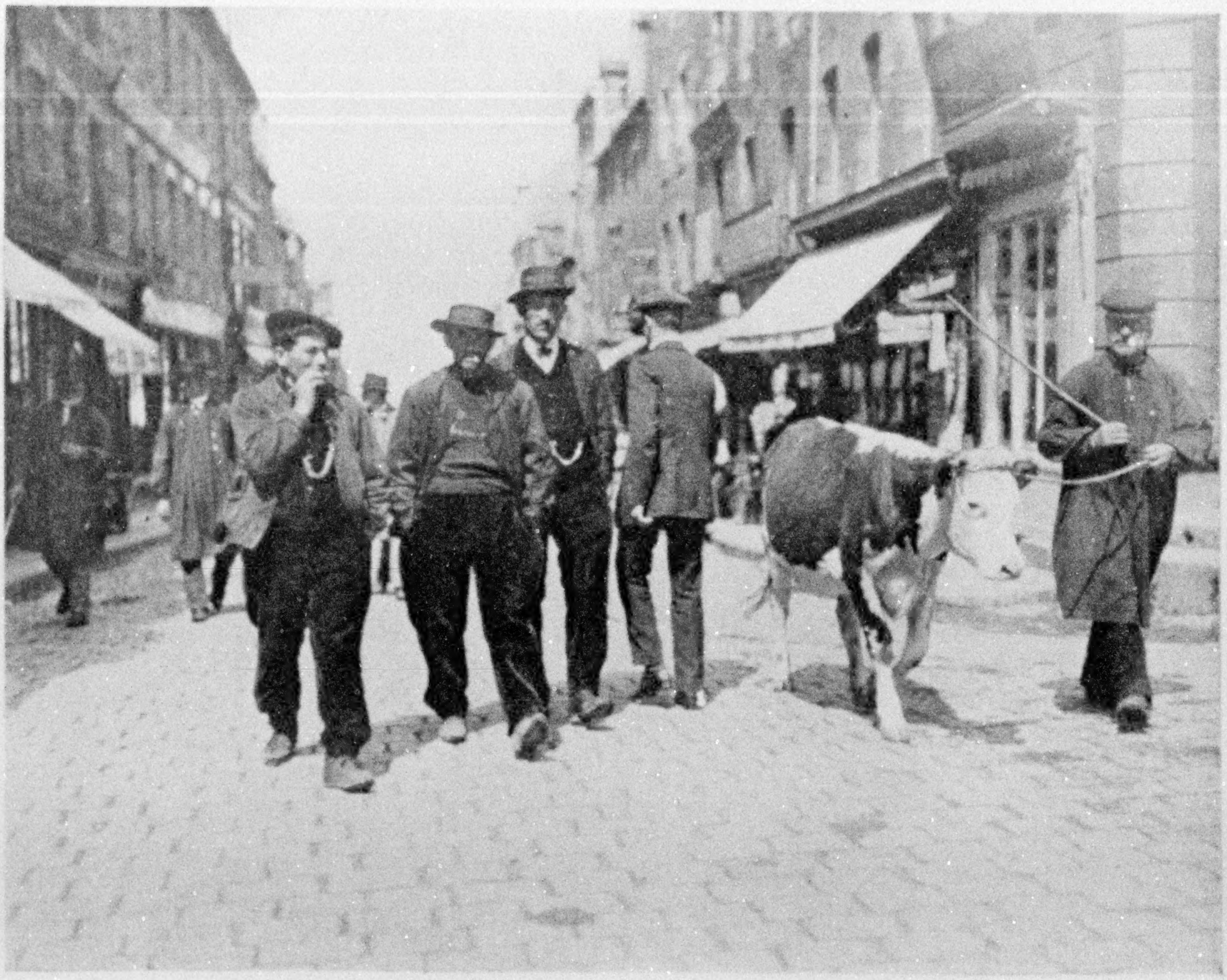
True it is that peasants differ widely—in speech, in dress, in looks, and in customs—but they are all French. There were seen the somber, melancholy Breton, the ruddy-faced Norman, the over-witty Burgundian, the raucous-speaking Auvergnat, and the mountaineering Savoyard.

INTELLIGENT PEASANTS

The peasants intelligent? Yes, though not in Parisian form. Provincial and uncultured to a marked degree, they were shrewd, observing, and well-informed along local lines. Are the mountaineers and those remote from commercial centers in the United States unintelligent because unfamiliar with city knowledge?

As to honesty, an express train was delayed five minutes at a French station, evoking from my compartment comrades querulous comments on unreasonable delays in Europe, until my senses of humor and of shame were awakened. The train was held to locate me as the owner of a purse that had been left in the buffet. It was more trying that the officials in most courteous language declined to receive an offered reward for the honest employee.

As a whole, there was no idleness, infrequent signs of poverty, and an apparent absence of dire misery in France of the seventies. They were a vigorous, intelligent, thrifty, and progressive people.



PEASANTS AT VIRE — Photo by E. M. Newman

These are types of the people who work in the textile factories of Vire, which manufacture much of the blue cloth from which the uniforms of the French army are made

In the forty following years an almost uninterrupted attention to current French publications, supplemented by a dozen visits to France, have kept me somewhat familiar with the march of events and the trend of affairs—politics and religion largely excepted.

WOMEN IN FRANCE

Although in several countries the feminist movement has become a political problem, there are other phases than those of sentiment and of justice, important as these are. The economic question has received attention in France, while that of advisability is still debated.

Not to waste capital is an essential factor of progress. It is the man who makes the nation, and the most vital element in the life of a people is the policy that insures a supply of men. The conservation of women is absolutely essential, if a nation strives to defer decadence and avoid downfall. Within the last half century, since economic conditions have so materially altered, nations have come to realize that conservation is a pressing problem for the commonwealth.

NECESSITY OF FEMALE LABOR

In addition to their strictly feminine pursuits, an enormous amount of manual labor falls on French women, since the men pass nearly a sixth of their adult life in obligatory military service. Thoughtful men have realized the hardships and unwisdom of the situation, and in late years woman's status has materially improved. Great credit must be accorded France, whether she be animated by an increased sense of justice or only in solving an economic problem.

The importance and magnitude of woman's work may be judged from the cen-

A NORMAN FARM SCENE

Photo by E. M. Newman

The peace and quiet of yesterday has given place to war's wild alarums, and from tens of thousands of such homes as this the able-bodied men have gone to the defense of their country.

sus of 1906, which registered 4,150,000 female laborers. In percentages they were distributed as follows: Business, etc., 13; working in home, 13; servants, 18; agriculture, 23; in factories, etc., 33. From an American standpoint, their wages are pitiful—58 cents a day in and around Paris and about 40 cents elsewhere.

It is creditable that the first modification of the inadequate labor law of 1848 was in the interest of women and children. Night work was much restricted, labor in underground mines forbidden by the law of 1874, and the hours of work reduced to 12 (now 10). Moreover, the law was soon amended to forbid women from working in an environment which might be injurious to health, to person, or to morals.

In recent years the so-called Sunday law forbids work beyond six days per week and makes voluntary labor on recognized fête-days. The compensation laws care for women, whether themselves workers or as dependents. Agricultural work yet bears hard on them, but co-operation has done much for their relief, and very rarely in these days is a woman seen in the heart-breaking, body-destroying toil of harrow-dragging, etc., not infrequent in the past.

Compulsory education, enlargement of facilities therefor, and age limitations have benefited women. An interesting sidelight appears in the statistics of illiterate brides, who sign the register with a cross; while they numbered 25 per cent in 1880, the number was reduced to 4 per cent in 1906.

A WIFE'S LEGAL RIGHTS

The legal status of married women in France was most deplorable until the end

CHILDREN AT LE FAOUET

Photo by E. M. Newman

Children are not so much in evidence in France as in Germany. During a recent year there were only 197 living births for each 10,000 people in France. During the same year there were 305 living births for each 10,000 people in Germany.

of the nineteenth century. Discriminatory and inequitable laws imposed tyrannous regulations on their most intimate life relations. Marital and domestic affairs were entirely dominated by the husband, whose control of property and of children was practically absolute. Legally the married woman was a nonentity, and not only did not have a right to spend her income, but not even her personal earnings.

Fortunately Frenchmen of the present generation have acted with progressive intelligence, and although the legal status of the married woman still falls below that accorded by American law, yet the French woman's lot has much improved. In 1884 there was eliminated from the *Code Civil* an iniquitous discrimination in favor of guilty men in connection with divorces for cause. In 1891 it was granted that a woman had an equitable right in her husband's estate—a right hitherto denied.

It appears surprising that it was not until 1907 that the civil-status law was extended so as to secure to women their personal earnings. A woman might slave all day, as a laundress or at manual labor, with her husband standing idly by, with the right—and in some cases scandalously exercised—to demand her wages and to squander them at will on her rivals. Fortunately such abasement has passed.

A married woman can now transact business, dispose of her property, and at times even be the guardian of her children. It was somewhat of a blow to the ultra conservatives when it was officially declared that marriage was an equitable contract, and that "man and wife owe

BRITTANY: SAD DAYS FOR SUCH AS THESE

Looking longingly into the distance for the father who went to the front mayhap never to return

Photo by E. M. Newman

OLD CLOCK: AMIENS

A clock that tells at once the time of day and of the love of the ornate that inhabits the Frenchman's bosom

each other mutual fidelity, aid, and counsel."

CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN

French women are said to be largely free from active movements to foster further advance by methods excitant of bitterness, but they are steadily striving to remove such legal disabilities as affect their personal or professional life; from year to year new successes mark their righteous campaigns.

Hundreds of highly educated women, trained mostly at Sévres, enter the learned professions. Mme. Curie's professorship in the Sorbonne, where she reflects high credit on scientific research, is a typical and not an isolated case of women engaged in higher instruction. Women may be teachers and scientists, doctors and lawyers, but they cannot be judges, though exceptionally they are on the arbitration courts. Beginning with commercial tribunals in 1898, their eligibility now includes membership in the supreme councils of labor, of coöperation, of arts and manufacturers, of public instruction, of conciliation courts, and other public positions of dignity and importance.

It is interesting to note that under the workman's compensation law the married woman not only receives 20 per cent in pension of her deceased husband's wages, but that her death confers an equal pension on her surviving husband.

One of the most significant marks of change in public opinion and of healthy growth in morality is the granting of a civil status to a betrayed woman. The recent law of November 8, 1912, enables her for the first time in modern France to bring suit for herself and for her child against the guilty father.

PROTECTING CHILDREN

The protection of children, which began legislatively more than 20 years since, has more and more engaged the serious attention of French statesmen. Then more than 600,000 children under 16 years of age were crippling their bodies and warping their minds by arduous prolonged labor in mines, factories, etc. The law of 1874 lessened their day's work to 12 hours (now 10), forbade underground mines to them, as well as labor under insanitary or harmful conditions as to occupation or surroundings. Two years later children were excluded from establishments equipped with dangerous machinery. Then came the compulsory education law, which benefited the child by postponing until 13 years his life of labor by training his faculties and increasing his useful knowledge. Later the welcome and righteous Sunday law insured weekly a day of entire change, if not of recreation, for the child.

Meanwhile generous and far-reaching legislation has materially reduced the frightful mortality of infants, due to various causes. The most widely known was the system of nurse-farming, which gave rise to the horrible scandals of the "angel makers." Under the Roussel law, the reduction in the mortality of the *protected* infants (under one year in age) was greater by 3 per cent than for the children of the whole nation, the mortality being as follows: 1897, 24.3 per cent, and 1908, 17.0 per cent for the protected, as against respective means of 17.2 per cent and 13.1 per cent for the nation. This reform is one of the most creditable of recent years.

One of the most remarkable reversals of a policy over a century old was the law of July 2, 1907. It marked a long moral stride when the law gave a girl-mother a right to demand that her betrayer should provide for the support of his child. It is admitted, apart from its justice, that this law will do much, through the protection and guardianship of natural children, to reduce the rising tide of juvenile criminals, who come in such disproportionally large numbers from this unfortunate class. The largest percentage of the offenses of juveniles (42 per cent) is for theft, which unchecked in children rises in France to a maximum in youths of 18 to 24 years.

JUVENILE REFORM

For nearly a quarter of a century France has been endeavoring, under the Berenger law, to reform budding criminals by suspension of sentences against juveniles for five years or until a relapse

Photo by E. M. Newman

GIRL AT ST. THEGONNEC

The people of St. Thegonnec are a simple folk. They have a handsome church of the Renaissance, in the yard of which there is a curious triumphal arch, an ossuary, a "Calvary," and a "Holy Sepulcher."

Photo by E. M. Newman

GIRL AT PONT AVEN

The inhabitants of this quaint little town of western France, a short distance off the road from Brest to Nantes, have maintained the place in such primitive style that it is a favorite resort of artists. Its impetuous stream, the Aven, and its quaint mills have been painted by thousands of brushes.

occurs. More than 30 per cent of such criminals receive the reprieve, and it is gratifying to record that the backsliders of recent years number but one in eleven.

A further progressive step was taken when the French law, attacking white slavery, organized a system of protection, of education, and of reform for delinquent girls under 16 years of age, whose offenses, said the court, "Cannot be considered a crime, but as due to lack of education."

Destitution among the orphans of workmen dying of injuries is to a certain extent relieved by the award to the child of a pension ranging from 10 to 20 per cent of the annual wage of the deceased parent.

CHILD LABOR LAWS

While the moral and intellectual welfare of American children has always been guarded, perhaps better now than ever before, the law has left their life of labor largely under the control of individual and corporate influence — often selfish and unwise. The awakened conscience has caused the institution of a National Children's Bureau, with an experienced chief, thus promising progressive improvements in current unsatisfactory conditions; but there are no less than five States in which the lawful working age of children is 12 years, one year earlier than France permits. In 39 States the legal age for labor is 14 years, and seven or more permit night work at that tender age.

When, in addition to legal provisions, one considers the unceasing supervision and thorough system exercised by French mothers, are we not forced to admit that French children are better trained for their life careers than are ours? Let us hope that the same splendid spirit may soon animate all America in efforts properly to protect, efficiently to educate, and sanely to rear the children of our land. As France has listened, so may we—to the "Cry of the Children":

Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path;
But the children's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath.

THE FRENCH WORKMAN

A distinguished French exponent of Shakespeare, Emile Montegut, in one of his delightful and keen analyses of world-types, many years since emphasized the value to a nation of individuality wherein character, independence, and originality are inextricably combined. He indicated the farmers of New England as most prolific in such creations, but under the changed conditions of today one hazards little in suggesting France as similarly prolific.

The great economist, Yves Guyot, states that in 1906 only 54 per cent of the French industrial world were employees. Small individual workshops, fast disappearing with us, increase steadily, though slowly, in France, thus indicating the progress of personal prosperity—the best guarantee of the stability of democracy. Trained in his special technique, endowed with artistic tastes, stimulated by prizes, in large part his own master, the French workman is free to work out his ideas and often does so to advantage. Although poorly paid, he rarely accepts tempting offers to emigrate, but steadily improves at home in comfort, in wealth, and in higher standards of living. New methods, cheap power, modern machinery, and industry tell the tale.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

We were wont to pity the down-trodden laborer of Europe in contrast with the free, individual workman at home; yet the French workman enjoys advantages of no mean order over the American as regards unemployment, employee insurance, compensation for injuries, old-age pensions, and last, but not least, frugal living through low rents, coöperation, and vastly superior market facilities.

The United States initiated this year its first concerted movement to solve the serious problem of unemployment, "by bringing the jobless man to the manless job." France has for years had a central Employment Bureau, which now numbers 126 well-distributed exchanges. Our census shows that in 1900 there were six million of laborers at some period of the year out of work. The same conditions

BRITTANY: ALL HANDS MUST WORK NOW

The simple life in all its simplicity is lived in Brittany. When there is nothing else to do, the distaff and the spinning-wheel offer opportunity of useful occupation. The people live as our people lived a hundred years ago.

existed in 1905, and, though improvements had taken place, only half of the States had made any provision to remedy the evil.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

France passed an old-age pension as early as 1886. Most important to the workman is the question of being compensated for injuries or death through labor. France enacted a compensation law in 1898, and it was not until 1908 that the United States enacted provisions which inadequately cover only one-quarter of its employees. Though deaths and disabilities ran yearly into the tens of thousands, no State protected its workmen until 1911, and despite unceasing agitation for justice by the workmen, only 22 States have such compensation laws—10 passed within the past 12 months.

Relief from overwork is afforded by the Sunday law, thought by some to be the most potent reform for years. The Revolutionists of 1792 abolished Sunday and unsuccessfully tried one day of rest in ten. The law of 1906, better advised, "accords to every French laborer the inalienable right to one day's rest each week, and that to be on Sunday when not impracticable."

Persistent efforts have been made to avoid labor disputes, so frequent and bitter in late years. A most beneficial institution is the *Conseils de Prud'hommes* (Conciliation Courts), which adjust trade disputes between workmen and masters.

BRETON CHILDREN

Photo by E. M. Newman

The children of Breton have little to boast of in the style or fit of their clothes, but when it comes to health and contentment they compare with the children of any other region

Established at every industrial center, and composed equally of masters and workmen, each class elects its own members of these courts, the presidency alternating from year to year between the two classes. Appeals are permitted only on amounts exceeding 200 francs. Most cases are satisfactorily adjusted, but when the vote is equally divided the case is retried, with a selected justice of the peace as the deciding arbitrator.

THE SCHOOLS OF FRANCE

The elimination of religious instruction from the national schools has been pursued to a successful end, though bitterly contested. Of the 5,629,906 pupils in 1909, only 2 per cent were taught in authorized religious establishments. Primary instruction is obligatory between the ages of 7 and 13. The announced aims of the public-school system are to cultivate patriotism, to instill morality, to teach tolerance, to make French language uniform, to develop accurate observation, and to enlarge spheres of interest. Doubtless it has shortcomings, but the system has greatly reduced the percentages of ignorance among the people, the illiterate conscripts falling from 16.85 per cent in 1880 to 4.40 per cent in 1908.

The *Financial Chronicle* dwells on the remarkable advances of France along industrial and educational lines as due largely to the efficacy of her education. Stating that its basic schools of research in various branches have improved methods and enlarged the scope of industry, the *Chronicle* adds that it affords a "deep lesson for America."

Of 86 technical schools no less than 57, covering all branches of modern industry, devote their efforts to grounding their 12,000 students in the maintenance of artistic standards, in the perfection of methods, and especially to the training of managers, etc. Through the medium of these institutions artisans and workmen, foremen and managers, manufacturers and dealers, are not only kept familiar with alien methods and inventions, but are instilled with artistic ideas, subjected to cultured influences, and stimulated to perfection of plan and of accomplishment.

The typical French artisan takes pride in his work, and it is characteristic of

BRITTANY: HARD WORK, BUT HAPPY FACES

The fisherwomen and oyster-gatherers of Brittany are a hardy race of women, comparable to our own women of the mountain districts, who are able to bear their children, look after their household duties, feed the pigs and chickens, milk the cows, and occasionally lend a hand in the field in the busy seasons.

that pride that the only statue of Louis XIV that escaped destruction in the Revolution which established the present Republic was that in Lyons. Made by Lyonnaise Lemet, local pride in its beauty, as wrought by a fellow-citizen, saved it for posterity.

THE FRENCH FARMER

With pardonable pride the United States dwells on its valuable work in the interests of the farmer, in the form of 48 State experimental stations, with the scientific bureaus of the Department of Agriculture ready to give needed advice.

France has for years acted on the basis presented by one of its writers, that "the amelioration of the lot of humanity has, as a condition of primary importance, the productivity of man." Crowned by its five national universities of agriculture, the French system fosters practically its

BRITTANY; YOKE-MATES INDEED

Life is no bed of roses for the peasants of Brittany. For the most part their land holdings are too small to enable them to keep horses, and their income is too little to enable them to hire a team at seeding time, so they patiently drag their harrows back and forth with their own hands until the seed bed is ready for the sowing.

farming and forestal interests through the activities of more than 250 separate institutions, including an experimental station for each of the 87 departments.

What wonder that France raises nearly enough grain for its own use, and that its wheat yield has largely increased per acre in recent years!

Such results have grown from improved culture, chemical manures, modern machinery, and suppression of fallows. While migration to cities occurs somewhat, there has been no diminution of small holdings in more than three-fourths of the provinces. Utilizing the French love of decorations, a most useful practice, the conferring of the order of *Distinguished Agriculturist* has for years stimulated intensive farming, as have the establishment of corn and tomato clubs in the United States.

THE PEOPLE'S RECREATIONS

While life first seeks the material, yet its endless activities are such in this age as to demand distraction for mind and body, to insure the sane development of a people. The recreations of the French are simpler and nearer to nature than our own. The great masses are devoted to frequent and inexpensive outings in the country, or, when unavailable, find in enormous numbers quiet pleasure in the daily concerts, which add another charm to the public grounds. The air of contentment, the pervading gaiety, the simplicity of entertainment, the personal courtesy, the correctness of deportment, and the excellent order among the great masses of pleasure-seekers are conditions that impress every alien observer.

More and more these near-by outings have expanded into journeys, and to meet this change there have been formed not only excellent travel clubs, but travel bureaus have been established in the Department of Public Works. The French now make endless excursions—to the Alps and Pyrenees, to the beaches from

Calais to Bayonne, and by increasing thousands to Great Britain. Reduced fares for more than one traveling on a ticket favors family parties. Pilgrimages to Lourdes, to Rome, etc., are made by tens of thousands where formerly there were hundreds.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OPEN

The prevision of the government and the generosity of patriotic Frenchmen have thrown open to the public many historic buildings. An extraordinary interest in the châteaux of Touraine has turned French travel to these noble structures, among which Amboise and Blois are strikingly preëminent.

The immense front of Blois, uplifted in part by its wondrous spiral staircase, is surmounted by grinning gargoyles of fascinating hideousness. Beautified to the eye by a bewildering wealth of ornamentation, Blois remains attainted in memory by the atrocious assassination therein of the Duke of Guise. Grandiose Amboise rises out of the golden sands of the blue Loire, with its gem-like chapel decorated with artistic traceries, wrought out like fretted lacework in the soft stone. If its annals are glorified by the pact of religious tolerance here signed in the sixteenth century, it too has its blot of blood, since from its most commanding gallery a decadent king, with the fairest-faced of queens, looked down one religious holiday on the worst spectacle seen in France for ages—the massacre of scores of the noblest of the land.

Where kings and dukes inspired terror by slaughter, now the people come in peace to enjoy.

LITERATURE

French thought has contributed priceless treasures to the knowledge and scholarship, to the pleasure and profit of the intellectual world, with no signs of decadence apparent.

As to books for the people, it may be proper to state that America falls far behind. In 1910 (with more published books than in 1911 in America) our record was one new work for each 7,295 persons, while France published nearly twice the percentage, one for each 3,809. Comparisons as to paper, type, illustrations, bindings, and price are not unfavorable to France.

Their love of good books is evident to any observer, and the passion for collecting is pronounced. In visiting the house of a professor, there were visible books numbering thousands, though he was not rich. Prince Roland Bonaparte in showing me his library did not inform me, until I asked, that he had 250,000 titles and a herbarium with more than a million mounted and labeled specimens. Both collections were models of that system so dear to typical Frenchmen.

Some erroneously associate French literature with pornographic works, against which, greatly to its credit, France has lately waged a vigorous warfare.

THRIFT AND COMFORT

Thrift, almost to penuriousness, is a proverbial characteristic of the French peasant. Discussing changes with an alien of very long residence in France, he said that the most marked change in late years was the continuance of thrift with increase of comfort, especially as to table. Statistics confirm his judgment, as in late years the amount of meat has increased nearly one-half, while coffee, sugar, and tea are used to double or triple quantities.

General prosperity is best shown by the *caisses d'épargne* (petty banks), which, numbering 2,400, receive only limited sums from its clientele—wage-earners, petty tradesmen, etc. The depositors annually increase, in 1911 being 21.7 of the population. Despite the rising standard of living, the accumulations in these small banks had reached $774,405,000, averaging $19.55 to each man, woman, and child in France.

A recent essay by Dr. H. S. Williams treats of the savings of the four leading commercial countries. He says: "France has the lowest wage-scale and the highest percentage of savings-bank depositors, 34.6. America has by far the highest wage-scale and by far the lowest savings-bank depositors, 9.9."

STILT-WALKERS OF THE LANDES: ARCACHON, FRANCE

The home of stilt-walking at the present day is in the Department of Landes, in Gascony, where, owing to the impermeability of the subsoil, all low-lying districts are converted into marshes, compelling the shepherds, farmers, and marketmen to spend the greater part of their lives on stilts. These are strapped to the leg below the knee, the foot resting in a stirrup about five feet above the ground. Their wearers carry long staves with which they prop themselves up when resting. Silvain Dornon, a Landes baker, walked from Paris to Moscow in stilts in 58 days in 1891. Another Landes stilt-walker made 304 miles in less than 104 hours.

BRITTANY: THE BEAUTY OF PIETY

The Bretons are a deeply religious people, clinging tenaciously to the simple faith of old. Likewise they are extremely conservative, and the march of civilization passes by without drawing them away from their habits of dress, mode of living, or manners and customs.

BRITTANY: FOR AULD LANG SYNE

Though their lives are full of hardships, privations, and dangers, the fishermen of Brittany still are a contented lot of people, sociable and warm-hearted toward their fellows. They are a strong, sturdy race, holding as fast to the legends of an older time as the Medes and the Persians held fast to their laws.

PERSONAL FREEDOM

A personal experience of the restriction on individual liberty came with a shock in 1876. While arguing with French students, one expressed his keen regret that he could not have my presence at a private discussion of the subject. He added: "I have invited nineteen, and if you came we would all be arrested." "But," said I, "this is a scientific and not a political question!" It was startling to learn that not over twenty persons could assemble without a formal permit from the government. *Trusty* concierges, registration cards, police agents' identification books, and hotel spies were universal methods of surveillance to which aliens and natives were subjected. The *cabinet noir* no longer opens your letters, and liberty is general.

Freedom of assembly came in 1881, followed at intervals by other forms of liberty—of the press, of commercial organizations, of labor unions, etc. Unauthorized religious orders are refused freedom of action along special lines unless they conform to governmental regulations—a restriction that yet causes bitter strife.

FACTORS IN FRENCH DEVELOPMENT

Various French conditions can be mentioned by title only, as space fails. Vastly beneficial are coöperative operations in agriculture, commerce, trade, insurance, and other lines of public utility. Rural credit, road systems, and workmen's houses are factors of prosperity and producers of comfort. In Africa and in Asia France has displayed an amazing aptitude for prosperous colonization. If

the area occupied and the peoples assimilated are unparalleled, so also are the absence of bloodshed and the success of pacific and tactful methods. Electoral reforms in progress look to minority representation. The intricate and oft-decried system of rewards and decorations exercise a stimulating influence in various fields of human effort—greatly to the advantage of the nation. As to philosophy, the late William James said: "Open Bergson and new horizons stretch forth on each page that you read."

Nor should the most marked of French failings be unnoticed. The national peril, alcohol, against which the *Ligue d'Alarme* is striving, with its subtlest agent—the body-weakening, mind-destroying absinthe; the untaxed distillation of raw brandy, defrauding the revenue and ruining the peasantry; the antique tax on doors and windows; the growing disregard for law; the rise of sabotage and labor struggles; toleration of gambling in various forms; the growing extravagance of public officials and the diminishing efficiency of governmental administration in business; the increasing regulation of labor; restrictions as to business methods, and encroachments on private industries—these are problems not foreign to American conditions, and their adjustment will interest those caring for social progress. It is striking evidence of the growth of individuality in France that the clamor and pressure for public employment have very materially diminished in late years, a tendency that would be welcomed with us.

THE UNCHANGING FRENCH SPIRIT

An American traveler can no more comprehend France than can the European, who traverses our vast regions and visits different communities, hope to know the United States. Nevertheless the opinion is hazarded that France of the twentieth century is experiencing a recurrence to that state of intensely human and idealistic activity which more than a century since caused it to support the American colonies in their Revolutionary struggle.

Nor does it appear that the present status of that progressive people can be more concisely set forth than by here utilizing another's description, which shows that the French spirit is always the same throughout the ages—and indeed is it not the spirit of aspiring humanity everywhere? The extract is from a memoir on Rochambeau and Washington, written by an honorary member of the National Geographic Society, the distinguished French Ambassador.

In his delightfully clear and concise style, M. Jusserand says of France in 1780: "An immense aspiration was overwhelming France for more equality, less privileges, simpler lives among the nobility, less hard lives for the mass of the people, more accessible knowledge, untrammeled discussion of matters of the common weal."

Such are the aspirations of the France of today, and public opinion—more and more powerful from day to day—is gradually impelling her legislators to accord fuller freedom along these lines. If these phases of French aspiration are so idealistic as to forecast ultimate failure, as hostile critics assert, she will contribute in the future as she has in the past to the world-wide diffusion of aspirations and experiences fruitful of good for oppressed humanity.

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THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE: PARIS

Standing in the center of the Place de l'Étoile, from which radiate the twelve great avenues of Paris, this triumphal arch is one of the beautiful sights of a beautiful capital. It is the largest arch in the world—being 162 feet high by 147 feet wide—and commemorates the triumphs of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic troops. The finest of the sculptures on its façades is that by François Rude, representing the departure of the volunteers in 1792.

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A FRENCH HORSE MARKET

France gave to America that splendid line of Percheon horses that have contributed so much to the improvement of our stock

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

THE GARGOYLE AND HIS QUARRY: PARIS

The look on his face indicates that he would be far happier mingling in the life in the streets below than he is standing up at the cornice holding his prey

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

THE EIFFEL TOWER, PARIS: THE TALLEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD

Although built for show for the exposition of 1889, when no man even dreamed that it would ever be useful in war, it has become one of the chief wireless stations of the earth. It is 984 feet high and its base covers 2½ miles. From here wireless messages are sent to Petrograd.

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A CROWD ON RUE DE LA PAIX: PARIS

Where yesterday the thoughts of this great thoroughfare turned to the determination of what the world of women should wear tomorrow, today it can think only of the grim tragedy of war.

Photo and copyright by International News Service

WIVES ACCOMPANYING RESERVISTS TO THE STATION: PARIS

Photo and copyright by International News Service

RESERVISTS ARRIVING AT PARIS: WHEN THE FRENCH WERE CALLED TO THE COLORS IT MEANT THAT ONE PERSON OUT OF TEN IN THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC HAD TO GO TO THE FRONT

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A FORAGING SQUAD RETURNING TO CAMP WITH A DROVE OF CATTLE TO FEED ONE OF THE FRENCH BRIGADES

Much of the beef for the French army comes into camp on the hoof rather than in refrigerator cars, although there is still the necessity of buying much dressed beef, both at home and abroad

BELGIUM: THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

By William Joseph Showalter

IF EVER a nation played the rôle and got the reward of the innocent bystander, the Kingdom of Belgium has done so since the mighty dogs of war of all the powerful nations of Europe were unleashed and set at one another's throats. When the avalanche of militant humanity reached their gates, the people of Belgium had no heart for war and no desire for participation in the fray; but the Belgians concluded that better is a war to the death and the sacrifice of all than a violated neutrality, and the result of that conclusion is being written in history in letters of blood. They have suffered as seldom a people have suffered before, and the end of that suffering seems not yet to be in sight, for their people have received the baptism of fire, and today they stand overpowered, overwhelmed, and helpless, yet undaunted, before a foe that outnumbers them many to one.

Who are these Belgians that defied the imperial German army as Ajax defied the lightning; that dared stake their all on maintaining their purpose of keeping out of the war, and who, trying to keep out, found themselves in the thickest of it? What is their brave country, what is their mode of living, and what their history?

Julius Cæsar himself bears early witness to their bravery and the cause of it in his comments on the Gallic wars. He says: "Gaul, taken as a whole, is divided into three parts, one of which is inhabited by the Belgæ, another by the Aquitani, and the third by a people who call themselves Celts. . . . Of these peoples the bravest are the Belgæ, and they are nearest the Germans, who dwell on the further side of the Rhine, and are constantly at war with them."

SOME SIZE COMPARISONS

The Belgium of today has an area less than one-fourth as great as Mississippi, and yet it has four times the population of that State. Twenty-two and a half countries like Belgium would be required to make a State like Texas, and if Texas were as densely populated as Belgium it would have as many people as the United States and Germany together now possess. If the entire United States had as many people to the square mile as Belgium — that is, continental United States, exclusive of Alaska—we would have more people here than there are in the entire world today. You could concentrate all the people of the seven seas and of all the continents here and still have room for enough more to repopulate the continent of Europe as it now stands.

It must follow from this that such a vast population, living within such narrow confines—7,579,000 souls within an area of 11,373 square miles—must be a frugal people, accustomed to self-denial, skilled in the art of economical living, and masters of the science of intensive industry; yet with all this density of population, with all the exactions of forced economy, they are a people who had so ordered their relations with one another and with their government that happiness and contentment seemed to dwell with them as with but few other peoples, and this in spite of diverse descent and diverse tongues.

DIVERSE TONGUES UNITED

The area of Belgium is only 11,373 square miles, while its population is 7,579,000, and yet within this small territory, smaller in area than Massachusetts and Connecticut, there are nearly three million Flemings who cannot talk with their compatriot Walloons, and about as many Walloons who cannot hold converse with their countrymen Flemings. In their habits of mind and their methods of gaining a livelihood the two peoples differ as widely as the English and the French, and in their speech they are as different as the Germans and the Scandinavians; and yet there is a tie that has bound them together for generations,

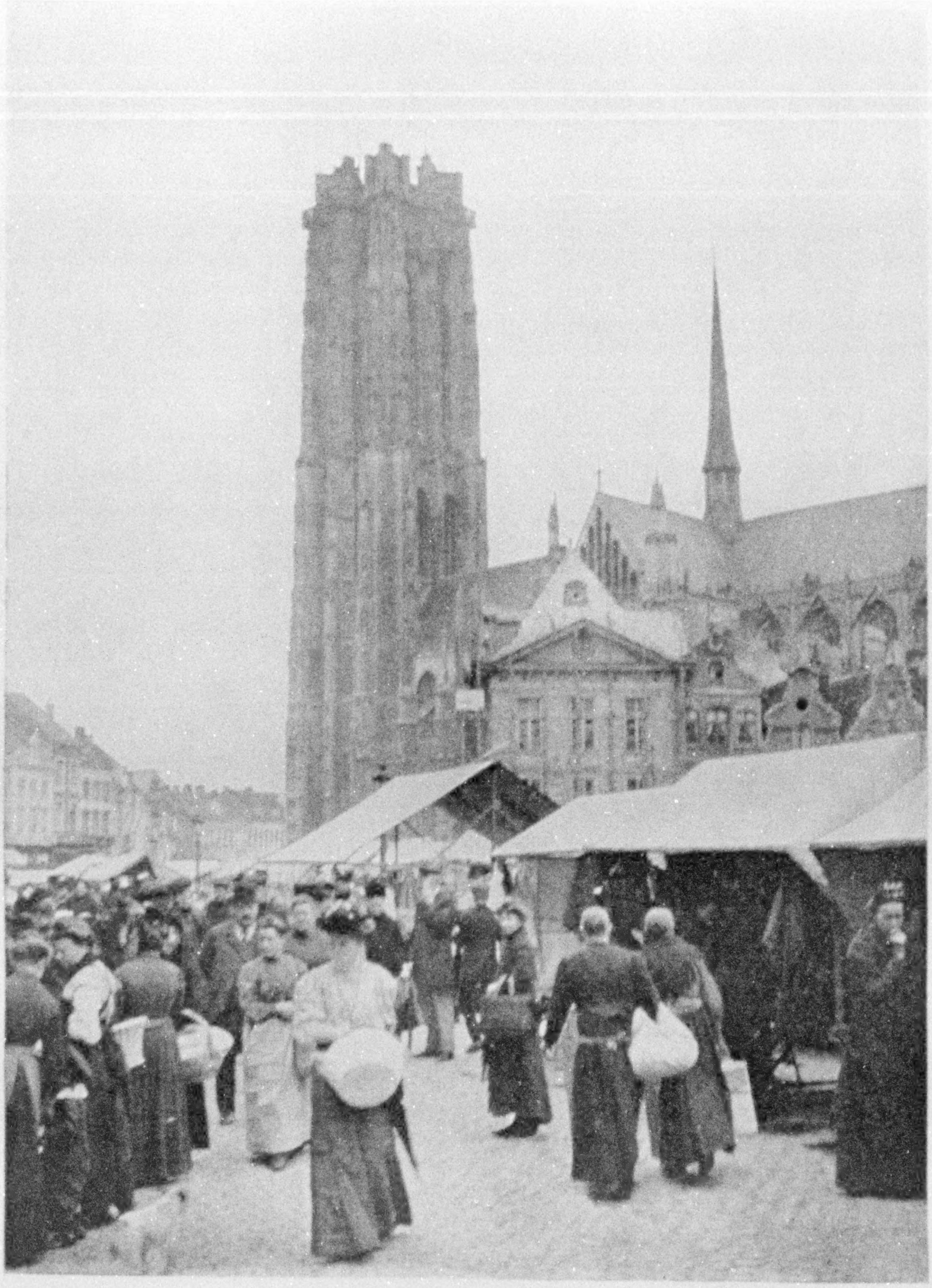

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ROMBOLD, AT MALINES, BELGIUM

It was built from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries and is one of the stateliest in Belgium, and rich in pictures. The tower was to have been "the tallest in Christendom," but was never completed. Its present height is 324 feet. The skeleton faces of the clock which adorn the tower on its four sides are 43 feet in diameter. Malines is a city of about 70,000 population, situated on the Dyle River about midway between Antwerp and Brussels. It is in a sense the religious capital of Belgium, the archbishop residing there and being the primate of the Catholic church in that country. It gave the name Mechlin to a famous lace. The town is a very quiet one in spite of the fact that it is one of Belgium's most important railroad centers. The cathedral was almost entirely erected with money contributed by pilgrims who flocked there to obtain indulgences issued by Pope Nicholas V. During the present war it has been the center of much fighting.

MARKET DAY AT MALINES, BELGIUM

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

The markets are held in different open squares, but the principal one is near the cathedral and Hotel de Ville, which are seen in the background

A CORNER IN THE MARKET-PLACE AT MALINES, BELGIUM — Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

The old Cloth Hall (rebuilt in 1320) is in the background. In this section every kind of wicker or basket ware was to be had, beautifully made and very reasonable in price

with never a fratricidal war in their modern history. That tie is the bond of religion, for they all subscribe to the doctrines of the Church of Rome with a heartiness that makes them one of the best-loved peoples of the Holy See.

These two peoples were first united under Philip the Good of Burgundy, and while they had to pass through the vicissitudes of many a war of European politics before they got even within hailing distance of the time when they, fighting shoulder to shoulder, could start their career of separate existence from other countries and united existence among themselves, they were always on the same side when other countries fought for their control.

Their tongues are Flemish and French, and only 10 per cent of the people can speak both. The Flemish influence never crossed the Meuse River toward the east, and the Walloon influence reached but a short distance toward the west from that beautiful valley. The line of demarcation between the two peoples is rather sharply marked.

The Walloons occupy eastern Belgium. Their name is said to come from the German word "welch," meaning culture. It was given by the tribes of the Rhine region to the inhabitants of the Valley of the Meuse because of their early civilization, for they were one of the first of the peoples of western Europe to step across the twilight zone between semi-barbarism and civilization.

WALLOONS AND FLEMINGS

There is a physical difference between the Walloons of eastern Belgium and the Flemings of western Belgium, just as there is a difference of tongue and stock. The Walloons are of stouter build and greater stature, and are dark where the Flemings are fair, thus bespeaking the commingling of Spanish blood. On the other hand the Flemings are the more industrious of the two peoples, and their women are said to be able to prepare the best meals out of the fewest things of almost any race in the world. Both the Flemings and the Walloons are fond of bright and lively colors, but it is the opinion of most observers that the Walloons have the quieter tastes. The women on both sides of the Meuse are famed for their industry, thrift, cleanliness, capacity for hard work, and cheerfulness whatever their lot.

THE BELGIAN CONSTITUTION

Belgium is governed under a constitution dating from 1830. This instrument was framed by a convention of Belgians, and has continued in force with but few modifications ever since. It stipulates that there shall be freedom of conscience, of education, and of press, and guarantees the right of meeting. Also, it provides that the ruler shall be a member of the Church of Rome.

Succession rests with the male heirs of the King. Should there ever be a complete default, the King can, with the consent of the two branches of the Assembly, nominate his successor. If there be no such nomination in the event of default, then a new Assembly shall be elected, two members for each one member in normal times, and that body thus constituted is directed to proceed to make a choice of a new King.

Belgium's constitution describes the government as a hereditary constitutional monarchy. But as the King has the right of initiating proposals for new laws and the power to dissolve the Assembly at will, the powers possessed by him are greater than those enjoyed by most constitutional rulers.

The Assembly is made up of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 76 elected members and 26 members appointed by the provincial councils. The members of the King's Cabinet may be members of either branch of the Assembly, but whether they are or not, they enjoy the privilege of speaking in both.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

A senator sits for eight years, unless the Assembly is dissolved during his term, when all seats become vacant and a new Assembly is elected. No man is eligible until he is 40 years old, which is a higher qualification in point of age than is required in our own Senate.

LIVE CHICKENS: MALINES, BELGIUM Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

In no other country is the dog team so much used as in Belgium. Three and four dogs abreast are frequently seen, and they draw quite heavy loads

Half of the Senate is elected every four years.

In the United States we pay our senators well, and by law forbid them to ride upon free passes. In Belgium a senator serves without other pay than a railroad pass. But as the railroads there are State-owned and State-controlled, nobody thinks of objecting to a senator thus accepting free transportation, especially since that is an inexpensive way of paying legislative salaries.

The House of Representatives consists of 166 members elected for four years, half of them every two years, while our representatives are elected for two years—the whole House at once. A Belgian representative must be 25 years old, and, unlike the senators, he is a paid official, getting $800 a year and a railroad pass into the bargain for his services.

Prior to 1894 a very small part of the people were vested with the right of suffrage, as may be inferred from the statement that out of 6,500,000 people only 137,772 votes were cast. In that year the people demanded an extension of the suffrage, and they got it.

THE SUFFRAGE LAWS

Under the new law then enacted every male citizen who has reached the age of 25 is entitled to a vote. When he reaches 35, if he is a married man or a widower with legitimate children, and pays a direct tax of $1 a year, he is entitled to a second vote. If a man has a certain amount of property, or if he holds a university diploma, he is entitled to two additional votes because of that fact, except that in no case shall he be entitled to cast more than three votes.

A man does not dare stay away from the polls in Belgium if he is entitled to a vote, unless he is willing to incur the penalty of the law, for failure to vote is a misdemeanor.

The election returns for 1910-11 show how the system of plural voting works. There was a total of 1,636,000 votes cast in that election, of which 933,000 were by men having one vote, 395,000 by men having two votes, and 308,000 by men having three votes.

On the whole, this system of plural voting has worked satisfactorily, tending to preserve a sort of relation be-

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE DOGS ARE WELL CARED FOR BY THEIR OWNERS

Note how longingly the two dogs which cannot reach the water look at it. The methods of attaching the dogs to the cart are peculiar—one in the shafts, the other "hitched" on at various points.

tween the influence of the individual in government matters and his qualifications to exercise that influence. However, it has not satisfied the Socialist element in the Belgium electorate, which demands "one man, one vote."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

In addition to having plural voting, the Belgians also have plural representation. Here, for instance, is a district entitled to eight representatives in the House. Under our system, if there were four parties in the race, the eight candidates getting a plurality of the vote would be elected. But under the Belgian system parties rather than persons are voted for, and each party gets representation in proportion to the number of votes cast in the district. To illustrate this a case in point might be mentioned. The district in question casts 32,000 votes, divided between the candidates of four parties. The result of the vote shows 16,000 Catholic Conservatives, 9,000 Liberals, 4,500 Socialists, and 2,500 Catholic Democrats. The eight seats of the district, under this distribution, would go, four to the Catholic Conservatives, two to the Liberals, one to the Socialists, and one to the Catholic Democrats.

Belgium is divided into nine provinces, which correspond largely to our territories; 342 cantons, corresponding somewhat to our counties; and 2,623 communes, which are fairly comparable with our magisterial districts. The governors of the provinces are nominated by the King, just as the governors of our territories are nominated by the President.

CHEAP LIVING

Living is cheap in Belgium. The people have thoroughly mastered the art of

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS FROM THE EAST, ONE OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS IN GHENT, FOUNDED IN THE ELEVENTH CENTURY AND REBUILT ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRTEENTH

Ghent is the capital of East Flanders, at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Lys rivers. These rivers and a number of canals divide the city into numerous islands, which are connected by more than 200 bridges. The Belfry of Ghent is a tall structure in the heart of the city, in which are mounted 44 bells; one of them was pierced by an Austrian shell in 1789, but in spite of this its tone remains true. One of Ghent's most interesting institutions is the Grand Beguinage, or home of the Dutch Sisterhood of Sainte Elisabeth. It is a small city within itself, containing many small houses, 18 convents, and a church, and all surrounded with a wall and a moat. Ghent was the seat of the Count of Flanders. The churches and the public buildings are full of rare paintings. A great exposition was held there in 1913, in which most of the countries now at war participated. The population is approximately 175,000.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE PORTE DE BRUXELLES: MALINES, BELGIUM

It is the solitary relic of the twelve ancient city gates and was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. "No other land is richer in history or more affluent in art than is Belgium. In none have devout, industrious, patriotic, and gifted sons told their country's story more attractively. By pen and in print, on canvas, in mural decoration, in sculpture, in monuments of bronze and marble, in fireplaces, and in wood-carving, the story may be read as in an illuminated missal. Belfries, town-halls, churches, guild-houses, have each and all a charm of their own." From "Belgium, the Land of Art," by William Elliot Griffis.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

ANCIENT CASTLE OF THE COUNT OF FLANDERS (IN POURING RAIN): GHENT, BELGIUM

Founded in the ninth century, rebuilt in 1180, and thereafter a residence of the Counts of Flanders. It gives a good idea of a medieval fortress. Here Edward III and his queen, Philippa, were sumptuously entertained, and their son, John of Gaunt (that is, Gand or Ghent), was born in 1340. In 1780 the castle was sold and converted into a factory, but it has since been laid open and restored. A subterranean passage 2½ miles long led to a point outside the city, and was used by the troops who defended the castle.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

SOME OF THE PICTURESQUE MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS OF GHENT, BELGIUM: THE GATEWAY IN THE CORNER, WITH SCULPTURES OF NEPTUNE, LEADS TO THE FISH MARKET AND THE RIVERS SCHELDT AND LYS

intensive farming, and the land, before the present great war descended upon the country with its heel of iron, blossomed with the milk and honey of plenty. Being contiguous to the North Sea fishing grounds, it has always possessed a liberal supply of fish, which is a staple article of diet with the people.

How thoroughly the Belgians do their work is shown by their wheat yield. In 1913 they had a wheat crop covering approximately 400,000 acres, and the yield was over 15,000,000 bushels, or upward of 37 bushels to the acre. When we remember that our own yield is only 15 bushels to the acre, the fine agricultural development of Belgium will be apparent.

Again, Belgium grows 50 bushels of barley to the acre where we grow 24; 312 bushels of potatoes to the acre where we grow 90; and her other crops are in proportion.

LOW WAGES

If living is cheap in Belgium, it is no cheaper than conditions call for, because wages certainly are low. Many lace-makers, making the exquisite laces that bear the Belgian mark, work from the rising to the setting of the sun for five dollars a week. It is said that the average wage of all the breadwinners of the country approximates only $165 a year. The children work after they are 12, and all hands in a workingman's family must keep busy in order that no mouth shall go hungry. Even at this it requires the utmost frugality to make the buckle of income meet the tongue of outgo. So must the Belgian housewife be an excellent manager. The Belgian wage-earning classes eat but little animal food, and most of that is fish.

The day begins early for everybody in Belgium, and particularly with the wage-earners. More than half of Belgium's population lives outside the towns, and they are up and at their work before the gray dawn is dispersed by the rising sun, and on clear mornings the lights of hundreds of cottages may be seen vying with the stars as they twinkle forth their message of households bestirring.

EARLY TO RISE

In the towns and cities the people are downtown almost as early as their neighbors across the English Channel are at breakfast. They get their midday meal around noon, and they go home for it, since remarkably low tramway fares make this possible. So it is that, instead of a mug of milk and a sandwich at some quick lunch, many a Belgian burgher shuts up shop at 12, goes home to his largest meal of the day, eats it leisurely, and returns downtown by two.

The Belgian government has always felt a keen interest in the welfare of the wage-earner and the man of small affairs, and has made it possible for them to buy homes on easy terms. The national savings bank is empowered to make loans to householders for buying or building homes, and to insure their lives, so that in the event of death the family will not lose its equity in the place, and can use the insurance to wipe off the debt.

Taxes are made exceedingly low on small property owned by those who tenant it. In the country districts the effort of the small farmer is not to place a cottage where it is prettily located, but rather to erect it where it will not take up a single square foot of his workable ground, if that be possible.

A VAST MARKET GARDEN

The entire western portion of the country resembles one vast market garden. There are no fences marking the boundaries of the many small tracts, but rather little trenches that separate one farmer's place from the others. Tens of thousands of acres of the roughest kind of land have been converted into splendid trucking gardens by western Belgians. In 1839 there was a wild stretch of land west of the Scheldt River called the Pays de Waes, uncultivated and uninhabited. Today it is one of the most fertile sections of this remarkable country, supporting 500 people to the square mile, with truck farming as its principal industry.

As said before, the women of Belgium are noted for their homely virtues and their spirit of helping to keep the family

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BAVON, ELEVENTH TO SIXTEENTH CENTURY: GHENT

The tower, 260 feet high, dates from 1462. Its spire was lost through fire in 1602. On the left is the Cloth Hall, a Gothic building of the fifteenth century restored in 1900, and on the extreme left is the base of the Belfry, built in 1300-1339, a tall, square tower 390 feet high, which, however, is only two-thirds of its projected height.

XUM

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THE FORTRESS AND BRIDGE AT DINANT, BELGIUM: THE SCENE OF FEARFUL FIGHTING IN THE PRESENT WAR

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A CHATEAU PERCHED ON LOFTY CLIFFS BESIDE THE LESSE, NEAR DINANT

This beautiful and quiet valley has just been the scene of frightful carnage

A SMALL FORT, WITH TWO TOWERS GUARDING THE PASSAGE DU RABOT, GHENT

Ghent, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was the emporium of the trade of Germany and the low countries and was one of the wealthiest cities in all of Europe. It was then the center of a great cloth industry, and could put 20,000 armed citizens into the field. It is doubtful if any city in western Europe has had a more turbulent history, as it has been the center of repeated Roman, Frankish, Medieval, and Spanish campaigns in the low countries.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

ANOTHER PEACEFUL SCENE IN BELGIUM WHICH THE CRUELTY OF WAR HAS INVADED

The canal near the Beguinage, Bruges, Belgium. A mother swan with eight cygnets, an unusually large brood, five being considered a goodly number

exchequer in a healthy state. They are women of early marriages and large families, as a rule; and yet, with all their household duties, they manage to find time to help the family operations out of doors.

AGAINST DOG LABOR

There are no milkmen in Belgium, for the women drive the dog carts that constitute the nation's milk-wagons. Their milk-cans must shine, the milk they deliver must measure up to carefully set standards of quality, and their dogs must be treated in a humane way. There are stated times for inspection, and the powers that be see that the cans are in proper order, and that the dogs have harness that fits them, bowls for their drinking water, and carpets or bags to lie down upon when they are tired.

It is a rather strange fact that, while there has never been a serious agitation in Belgium against child labor, there has been one against dog labor. It is con-

A TYPICAL STREET IN BRUGES, BELGIUM Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

Blinde Ezel Straat (Street of the Blind Donkey), between the Hotel de Ville (fourteenth century) and the Maison de l'Ancien Greffe Flamande, or old municipal record office, built in 1535, now used as law courts. The principal façades of the two buildings are on the Place du Bourg, a great tree-shaded square to be seen under the archway. Just why the name of the street, none knows, but a blind donkey could easily find its way through, as all there is to it shows in the picture.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE CHAPELLE DU SAINT-SANG (CHAPEL OF THE HOLY BLOOD) IN THE CORNER OF THE PLACE DU BOURG: BRUGES

The lower story dates from 1150; the upper part was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. The portal and stairway, in rich flamboyant style, were constructed in 1533

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

LONGFELLOW'S CELEBRATED "BELFRY, OLD AND BROWN:" THE CLOTH HALL AND ITS BELFRY: BRUGES, BELGIUM

The hall dates from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The Belfry (352 feet high) was rebuilt after a conflagration in 1280. The two lower stories are thirteenth and fourteenth century. The octagon above them was added in the end of the fifteenth century and the parapet about 1822.

tended that the dog is not fitted by nature for a draught animal, and that dog labor ought to be abolished. But with the masses a dog has no excuse for existence if he cannot contribute his share to the work of the family. The rich man may have his hunting dogs or his watch dogs, but in the economy of the working classes a dog that did not work would be such a heavy drain on the family food supply as to preclude keeping it. The Belgians cannot feed their dogs with scraps from their tables, for, like the boy who said, "There ain't goin' to be no core," there are no scraps left from the poor man's table in Belgium. That would be unspeakable extravagance.

If the Belgian women of the masses are hard-working helpmeets, they are at the same time fine examples of womanhood; for, though their clothes and ornaments are simple, the pictures of Flemish and Walloon women tell a tale of natural beauty.

The people of Belgium hold the world's record as beer-drinkers, and their steins of beer are their one extravagance. Their per capita consumption of beer is 48.8 gallons a year, while that of Germany is only 26.3 gallons. On the other hand, they are rather small users of wines and liquors, using only one gallon of wine per capita, where the Frenchman uses 34 and the Italian 18.5 gallons.

RAILWAY FARES

The railroad arrangements of Belgium have been most happy for the masses of the people. A double daily journey of 20 miles costs 37½ cents a week, a double daily journey of 44 miles 50 cents a week, and one of 66 miles 62½ cents a week.

Under this arrangement the area of the Liege labor market extends across the country nearly to Ostend. Out of 5,380 laborers who were commuters more than 1,000 traveled 30 miles or more to and from their work. The State railroads charge a penny for every non-traveler who goes into a railroad station, and the aggregate of these small levies affords a revenue of $50,000 a year. Belgium has a great many good public highways, their aggregate length being about 6,000 miles. Those west of the Meuse are generally paved, while those east of it are macadamized.

BELGIAN JUDICIARY

The Belgian people claim that they have the best code and the best organized judicial system in existence. The highest court in the land has but one justice, and he does not wait for cases to reach him through appeals from the decisions of the lower courts. He himself takes the initiative, examining every decision to see if it is in strict accord with the code. If he finds it is not, without any motion from any one he simply annuls the decision of the court below. He never sits in a case except when a member of the King's Cabinet is accused. He has a staff of law experts under him who aid him in his work. There are three courts of appeal and 26 courts of first instance.

Although 32 per cent of the people of Belgium are illiterate, education has been made compulsory and free to those who are unable to pay their way. There are about 8,000 primary schools, with an enrollment of nearly 900,000. Primary education stops at 12 for those who do not intend to pass through the middle schools. These latter schools are the recruiting ground for the teachers of the primary schools. All but about 50,000 out of 900,000 enrolled represent themselves as unable to pay for their education.

FEW EMIGRANTS

The Belgians, despite the crowded condition of their country, are not much given to emigration. The number who annually leave their home land for other countries in normal times reaches only about 14,000 a year. There are today about 50,000 native-born Belgians in the United States, with a total Belgian home population of 7,579,000, which figures become significant of the home-loving qualities of the Belgians when compared with the tendency to migration elsewhere. For instance, Ireland, with 4,400,000 people at home, has in the United States 1,352,000; Norway, with a population one-third that of Belgium,

THE CATHEDRAL: BRUSSELS

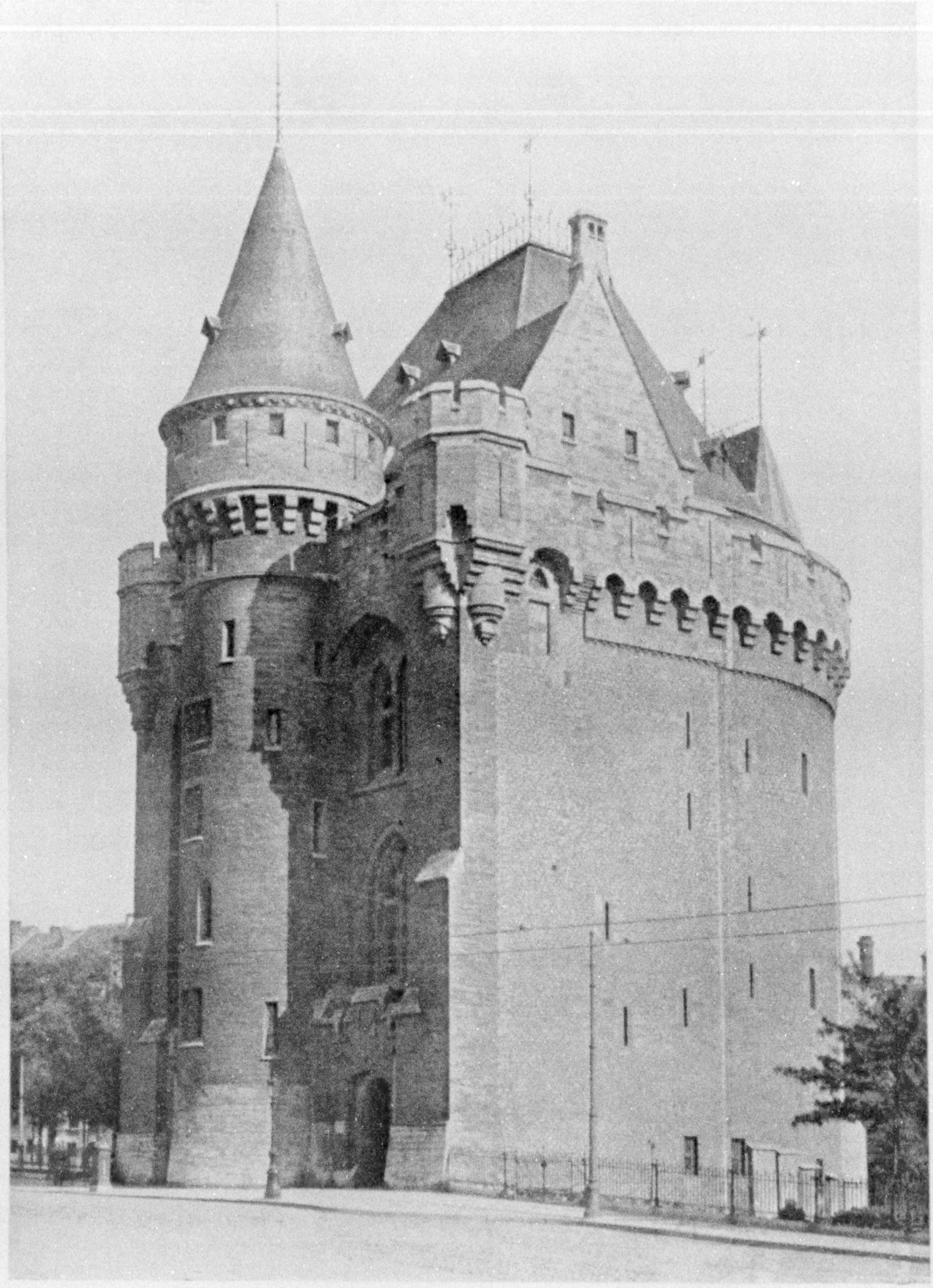
This edifice is situated on a somewhat abrupt slope overlooking the lower part of the city. It is an imposing structure of the Gothic type, begun in 1220. It consists of nave and aisles, with a retro-choir, and deep bays resembling chapels. In the north tower is the large bell of St. Salvator, weighing nearly seven tons.

XUM

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

A VIEW OF THE CITY OF BRUSSELS: THE BUILDING WITH THE TOWER IS THE PALACE OF JUSTICE

Brussels, with its suburbs, has a population of about 700,000, and manufactures carpets, lace, bronzes, carriages, and leather goods on a large scale



HAL, PORTE DE BRUSSELS: THE SOLE REMAINING PART OF THE OLD FORTIFICATIONS OF BRUSSELS

It was erected in 1381, and two centuries later became the Bastille of Alva during the Belgian "reign of terror." It is a huge square structure, with three vaulted chambers, one above the other. It now contains a museum of weapons.

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THE TOWN HALL AND MARKET-PLACE OF BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Brussels is a city rich in art possessions. In the Royal Palace are specimens of Rubens and Van Dyck; in the cathedral is a pulpit representing the expulsion from Paradise, executed by the celebrated Verbruggen; in the Palais des Beaux-Arts are Hubert van Eyck's "Adam and Eve," Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi" and his "Portrait of the Virgin in a Bower of Roses," Van Dyck's "Drunken Silenus," Rubens' "Christ Hurling Thunderbolts at a Wicked World," etc. The art collections of Brussels, once inferior to those at Antwerp, are now equally representative.

HOTEL DE VILLE, OR TOWN HALL, OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM

A very rich and beautiful example of late Gothic architecture, resembling, but surpassing in elegance and harmony of design, the town halls of Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges. It was erected in 1447-1463 by Matthew de Layens. The three façades are lavishly enriched with sculptures of persons prominent in the history of the city. Cable dispatches state that this wonderful building escaped unharmed in the recent destruction of the city of Louvain.

XUM

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A STREET CROWD IN LOUVAIN, WITH THE HOTEL DE VILLE IN THE BACKGROUND

Louvain was a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, and in former times was the capital of Belgium. It lost its dominance following the insurrection of 1378 and its capture by Duke Wenceslaus four years later. A university was established in the hope of rejuvenating the place, but without success. Its theological school has been the pride of Belgium. The Gothic church of St. Pierre, next to the town hall, was Louvain's most important building. Of cruciform shape, the interior was 303 feet long, 90 feet broad, and 82 feet high. The principal art pieces were a copy of De Crayer's "Saint Carlo Borromeo," Geerts' statue of St. Charles, a carved and painted draped image of Christ, De Crayer's "Holy Trinity," and Dierick's "Last Supper."

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

ANTWERP: THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

View looking north along the River Scheldt, where shipping once made Antwerp Europe's richest commercial port. All of Antwerp's vast commerce must reach the sea through the Scheldt River, whose lower course and mouth lie in Holland. Under the treaty or 1839 all Antwerp shipping had to pay toll to Holland. In 1863 Belgium and the other interested nations agreed to commute this by paying a lump sum of $7,200,000 to the Dutch.

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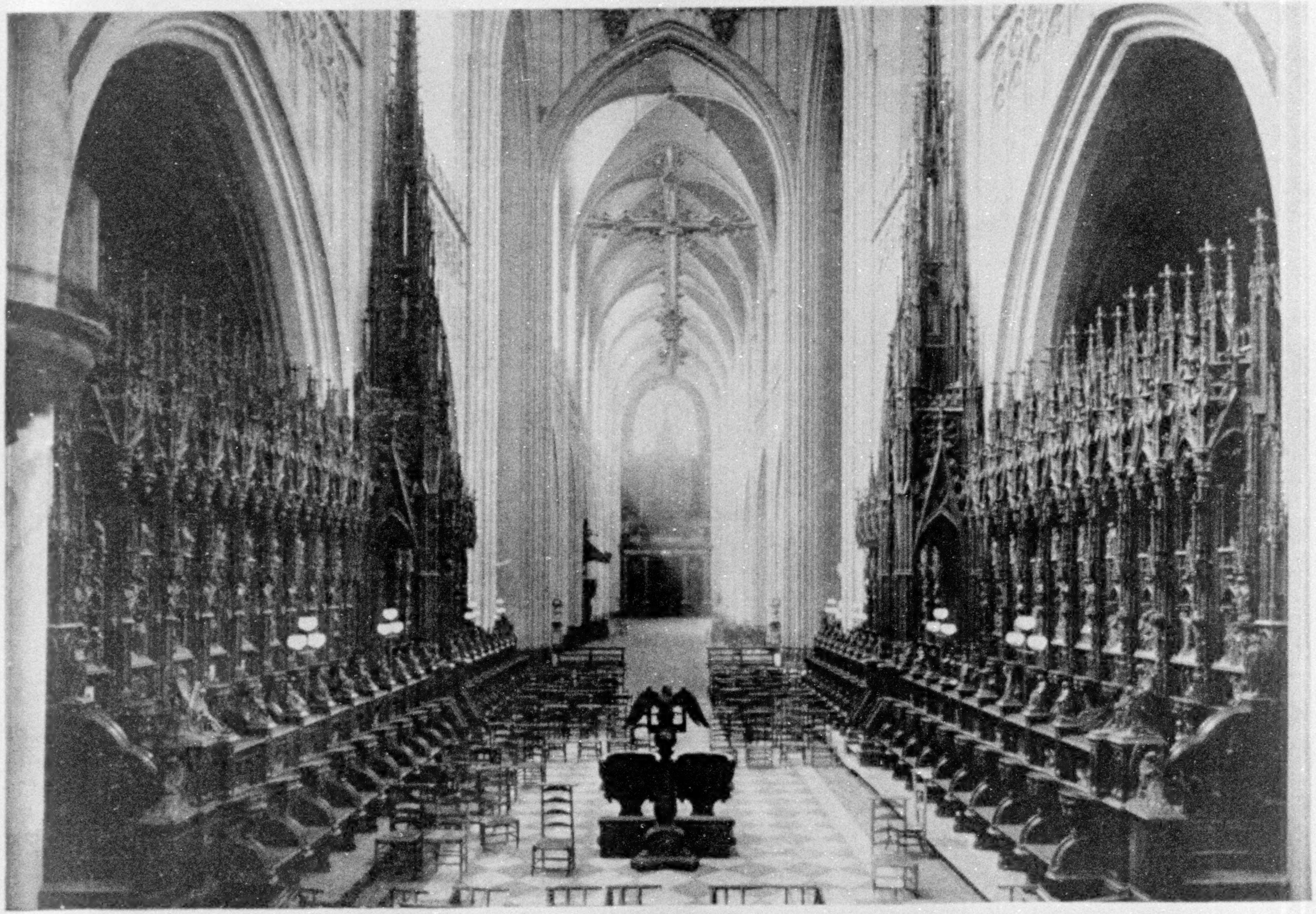
ANTWERP: THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

View looking east from the Quay Van Dyck along the principal street of Antwerp. In the background is seen the cathedral. Since the Scheldt River was made free from Dutch toll levies, in 1863, no other port in Europe has enjoyed such a great ratio of increasing commerce as Antwerp. Before the war broke out it handled an export and import business aggregating perhaps twenty million tons a year. A vast deal of Germany's foreign trade passed through Antwerp.



IN THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL: ANTWERP

The cathedral (Notre Dame) is the largest and most beautiful Gothic church in Belgium. It was begun in 1352 and finished in 1616. Charles V declared of its latticed tower that it reminded him of a beautiful conception in Mechlin lace. The high altar piece in the choir is an Assumption, by Rubens, said to have been painted in sixteen days. It ranks as one of the best of the ten canvases Rubens devoted to this subject.

has over 400,000 of its natives living in this country.

BUSY INDUSTRIES

Belgium is noted for its manufacturing enterprises. At Seraing, a suburb of Liege, are located the vast works of Cockerill, where many of the famous Belgian engines which rendered such wonderful service on the Panama Canal were built. This plant could, before the outbreak of the present war, build 150 locomotives, 2,000 traction and stationary engines, and 15,000 tons of bridge material a year. It covers 260 acres of ground and gave employment to 15,000 people. The plant was established by an Englishman named Cockerill, who won the confidence of William I of the Netherlands to such an extent that he put up half the money for the founding of the business. Later Cockerill bought out the King's share and conducted it as his private business until 1840.

Malines, or, as the Flemings call it, Mechlin, is the city that gave to Mechlin lace its name, and Brussels the city that gave to a famous kind of carpet its name. In southern Belgium there are rich coal deposits, and the mining industry there goes hand in hand with the manufacturing industry, just as it does in the industrial district of Pennsylvania.

A LARGE FOREIGN BUSINESS

The vastness of Belgium's industries in proportion to area and population may be shown strikingly by a comparison. If Pennsylvania exported goods to the same value in proportion to area that Belgium does, its export trade would amount to $3,000,000,000 a year. In the case of imports, on that basis, Pennsylvania would buy nearly $4,000,000,000 worth of goods. When it is remembered that the exports of the whole United States amount to less than $2,500,000,000 a year, and our imports to less than $2,000,000,000, it will be seen how significant these figures are.

If the United States imported as much per capita as Belgium, we would buy upward of $12,000,000,000 worth of goods abroad, and if it exported as much per capita we would send goods to foreign ports to a value of nearly $10,000,000,000.

BELGIAN BEGINNINGS

While Belgium began its existence as a separate nation in 1830, its separation from the northern provinces which now constitute the Netherlands started centuries before—in 1579—as a result of religious differences. The southern provinces declared their adherence to the Spanish king and the northern group later proclaimed their adherence to France. For many years the Belgic provinces were the football of continental politics, kicked hither and thither as the battle surged from one end of the field of diplomacy and war to the other. At the close of the 18th century they became a part of France, but when the Congress of Vienna undertook to remake the map of Europe after Napoleon had unmade it, that body took the Belgic provinces in hand and reunited them with the provinces of Netherlands, in 1815, as the Kingdom of Netherlands.

But the reunion was not long to endure, for religion as well as diversity of tongue and blood prevented the grout of European pressure from solidifying the structure and binding it together in one compact and fast-holding union. So it happened that in 1830 the Belgic provinces held a little Independence Hall movement of their own, and formulated a European edition of the Declaration of Independence, setting forth the reasons why they could not live in peace and harmony with the Dutch. The Belgians felt that it was a case of the tail wagging the dog; for although they had a population of 3,400,000 as against Holland's 2,000,000, the Dutch had always a majority in the legislative body, they had the King, six out of seven of the ministers were Dutch, the Bank was Dutch, and so on all the way down the line.

THE WAR OF SEPARATION

The war of separation was a short one. The Belgians rose up, started to make war, and in two months had the Dutch where their King was asking the great powers to step in and arrange a peace. Meanwhile the Belgians were

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A PROCESSION OF JUDGES AND JUSTICES IN BRUSSELS, FOLLOWING THE REMAINS OF THE LATE KING LEOPOLD

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A GROUP OF BELGIAN OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS, THE CRACK CAVALRY REGIMENT

Taking advantage of the departure of a regimental motor-car from the scene of fighting for Antwerp to write a few lines to the "girl he left behind him"

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BELGIAN PEASANTS FLEEING BEFORE THE INVADERS FROM TIRLEMONT TOWARD BRUSSELS

Photo and copyright by International News Service

WIVES AND MOTHERS OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS WAITING IN LINE FOR FOOD, DOLED OUT BY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

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PEASANT REFUGEES IN BRUSSELS WITHOUT MEANS OR HOMES

choosing a national congress, 200 strong, which met in Brussels and decided on having an independent country, a constitutional hereditary monarchy, and one in which the Orange-Nassau family should have no part.

The new constitution was next drawn up, and Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, was chosen King. No sooner did he assume the kingship than the Dutch stormed the gates of his country again, with a force twice as large as the Belgian army, which was routed near Louvain. Thereupon the French came to the rescue of the Belgians, and the Dutch withdrew, after a convention was drawn up which provided that both sides should retire from Belgian soil.

The London conference, which had assembled upon the plea of Holland, now drafted a treaty for the two countries to sign. Under it the Belgians got far less than they had hoped. The Grand Dutchy of Luxemburg was divided, one part going to each country, but Holland keeping the fortress and getting a part of the province of Limburg to compensate her. The Maastricht district was also divided, but Holland got the fortress there. The Scheldt River was to be open to both countries.

But the Dutch king was not ready to accept the terms laid down by outside powers, and refused to give up Antwerp. Thereupon England and France decided to use force to bring him to terms, and the French laid siege on his troops at Antwerp. They capitulated, but refused to give up two forts commanding the Scheldt seaward from Antwerp. Terms were finally arranged and the treaty was reluctantly signed by Holland.

DEFENDED HER NEUTRALITY

Belgium thereafter passed successfully through a number of domestic vicissitudes. In 1870 it began to look as though the country was again to become the victim of a great game of war. France and Germany had determined to try conclusions with the sword, and it was not a bright outlook that confronted Belgium. The government immediately prepared to meet any emergency. A large war credit was voted and the army mobilized on the frontiers. Meanwhile England, realizing the possibilities, served notice on Germany and France that she would have to insist upon a respect for the neutrality of Belgium under the treaty of 1839. Both countries agreed to respect that neutrality, and so the Franco-Prussian War was fought without Belgium's being entered by the armies of the warring countries. Wherever a few scattered troops did enter Belgium, both pursuers and pursued were disarmed and interned until the end of hostilities.

STORY OF THE CONGO

How Belgium became one of the prinpal beneficiaries in the partition of Africa constitutes an interesting story. In 1876 King Leopold summoned the geographers of Europe to a conference which resulted in the organization of "The International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa." Although the work was launched first as an international project, Leopold's energy and money gradually made it Belgian in character and support. Finally the "International Association of the Congo" secured recognition as a sovereign State, the United States leading off in this recognition, and Leopold was practically its owner. Under his will he bequeathed to Belgium all "our sovereign rights" in the Congo. Step by step the relations of Belgium and the Congo were brought together until, in 1908, the Belgian government formally annexed the territory.

The Belgian Congo is nearly one-third as large as continental United States, lying in the very heart of Equatorial Africa. It has a population of about 20,000,000, some of the tribes being among the most remarkable in the Dark Continent. The government lies rather lightly upon the natives, each tribe having largely an autonomous rule. It is almost coextensive with the Valley of the Congo, which is one of the most fertile river valleys in the world. The serious handicap in the development of Belgian Congo is the great heat. Lying immediately under the Equator, the climate is torrid in the extreme, the ther-

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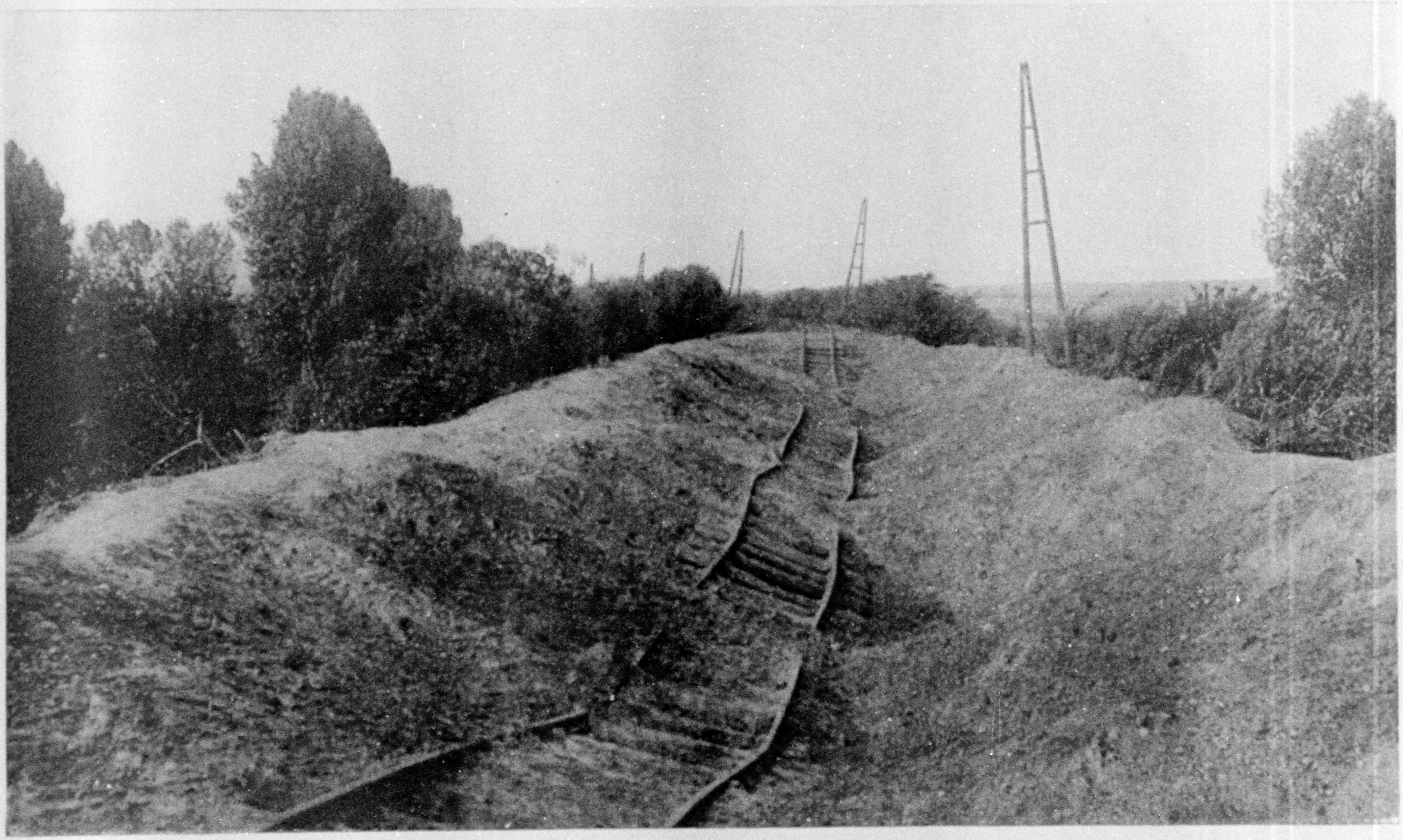
CLEARING LAND IN FRONT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP

At Waelham, near Antwerp, the Belgians were obliged to burn several cottages in order to clear the land in front of batteries



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THIS RAILROAD, IN BELGIUM, WAS NOT DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE, BUT BY THE BELGIAN ARMY, IN ORDER TO CHECK THE INVADING FORCES

Many miles of strategic railway lines and many bridges have been dynamited in this manner throughout the theater of military operations in Europe

A BELGIAN VILLAGE AFTER A BATTLE

Photo and copyright by International News Service

mometer ranging around 90 degrees the year around.

THE UNBEGRUDGED TRIBUTE

Belgium, the gallant little country that proclaimed her neutrality during the Franco-Prussian War, and would have suffered herself to be crushed between the upper and the nether millstones of two mighty nations rather than permit her soil to be violated; Belgium, the spirited little nation earliest to grasp the opportunities of Africa below the Mediterranean region and possessed of a diplomacy that permitted her to hold her own against the power of many great colony-hungry nations; Belgium, whose every home has given freely of its flower for the honor of the country, when it knew that the easy way was to stand aside—this is the Belgium that the whole world admires. Its people frugal and filled with homely virtues, its purposes high and peace-loving, friend or foe will not begrudge it the tribute that national courage and individual bravery demands.

Photo and copyright by International News Service

DRILLING RECRUITS IN HYDE PARK, LONDON

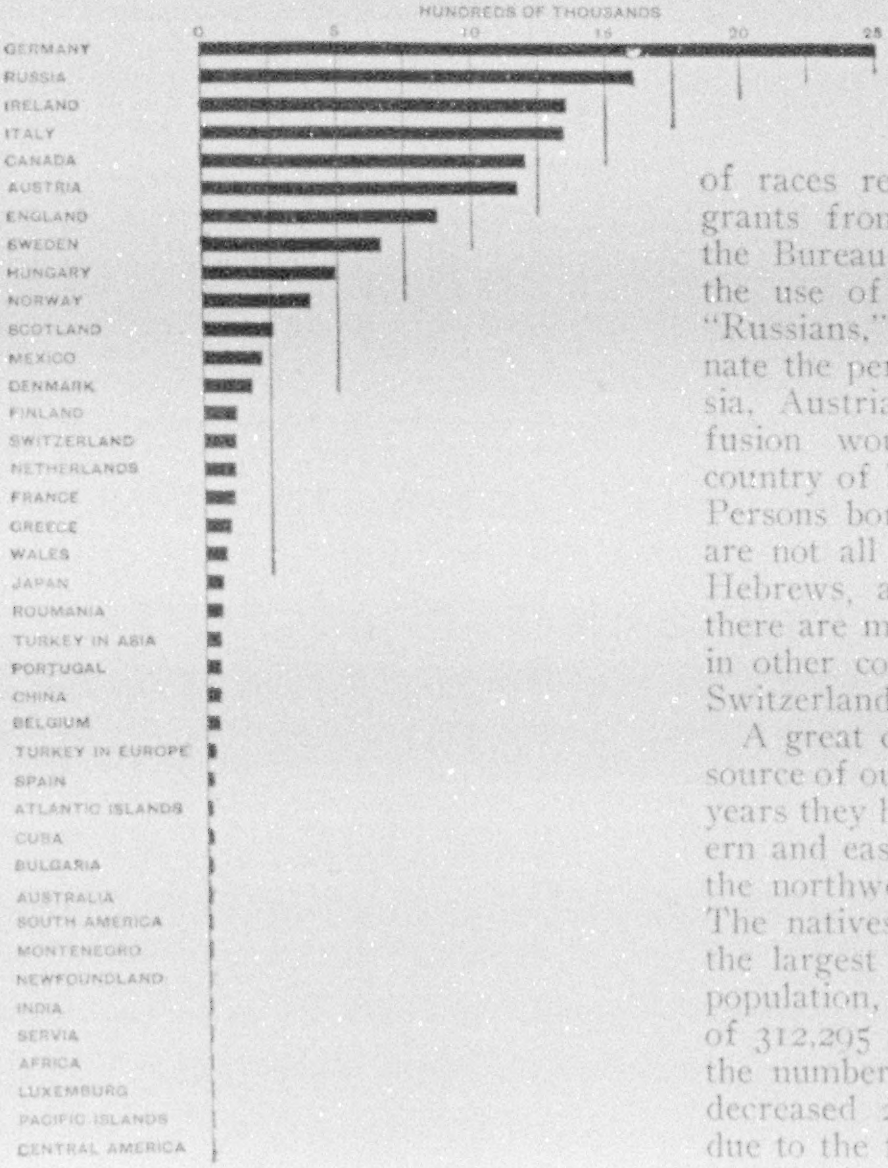
MEMORIAL TO BISMARCK IN HAMBURG, GERMANY

This gigantic statue, erected in memory of the creator of German unity, stands on a slight elevation in the city of Hamburg. It is one of the most impressive monuments in Europe.

THE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE UNITED STATES

ONE person in every seven in the United States was born outside our borders. We have today 13½ million foreign-born, which is approximately equal to the total population of Belgium and Holland combined, or of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland combined.

We have one-sixth as many Canadians as there are in Canada and one-half million more Germans than the city of Berlin; enough Irish to make four Dublins, and enough Italians to make three Romes.



This illustration shows the number of persons in the United States in 1910 who had been born in Germany, Russia, Austria, England, etc. It is estimated that there are 943,781 Poles in the United States, 418,370 being credited to Russia, 329,418 to Austria, and 190,096 to Germany (see the table on the next page).

Five million two hundred and fifty thousand persons came to the United States to make a permanent home during the ten years 1900-1910.* History contains no similar movement of population which in rapidity or volume can equal this. Compared to it, the hordes that invaded Europe from Asia, great and enormous as they were, were insignificant.

The table on page 266 shows the country of birth of the 13,515,000 foreign-born persons in the United States in 1910, the figures being the result of the census of that year and just published by the Bureau of the Census.

On account of the variety of races represented among the immigrants from certain foreign countries, the Bureau of the Census has avoided the use of such terms as "Germans," "Russians," "Austrians," etc., to designate the persons born in Germany, Russia, Austria, or other countries. Confusion would arise from identifying country of birth with race or nationality. Persons born in Germany, for example, are not all Germans, but include Poles, Hebrews, and others, while conversely there are many Germans who were born in other countries, particularly Austria, Switzerland, and Russia.

A great change has taken place in the source of our immigrants. During recent years they have been coming from southern and eastern Europe instead of from the northwestern part of that continent. The natives of Germany, although still the largest element in our foreign-born population, showed in 1910 a decrease of 312,295 from the figures of 1900, and the number of persons born in Ireland decreased 263,208. This decrease was due to the fact that the number of newcomers from these countries were outbalanced by the death of many who had come over in the 50's and 60's.

* The actual immigration, 1900-1910, was 8,500,000, but of these 3,250,000 returned to their own country.

A TABLE SHOWING THE ORIGIN OF OUR FOREIGN-BORN COUNTRYMEN

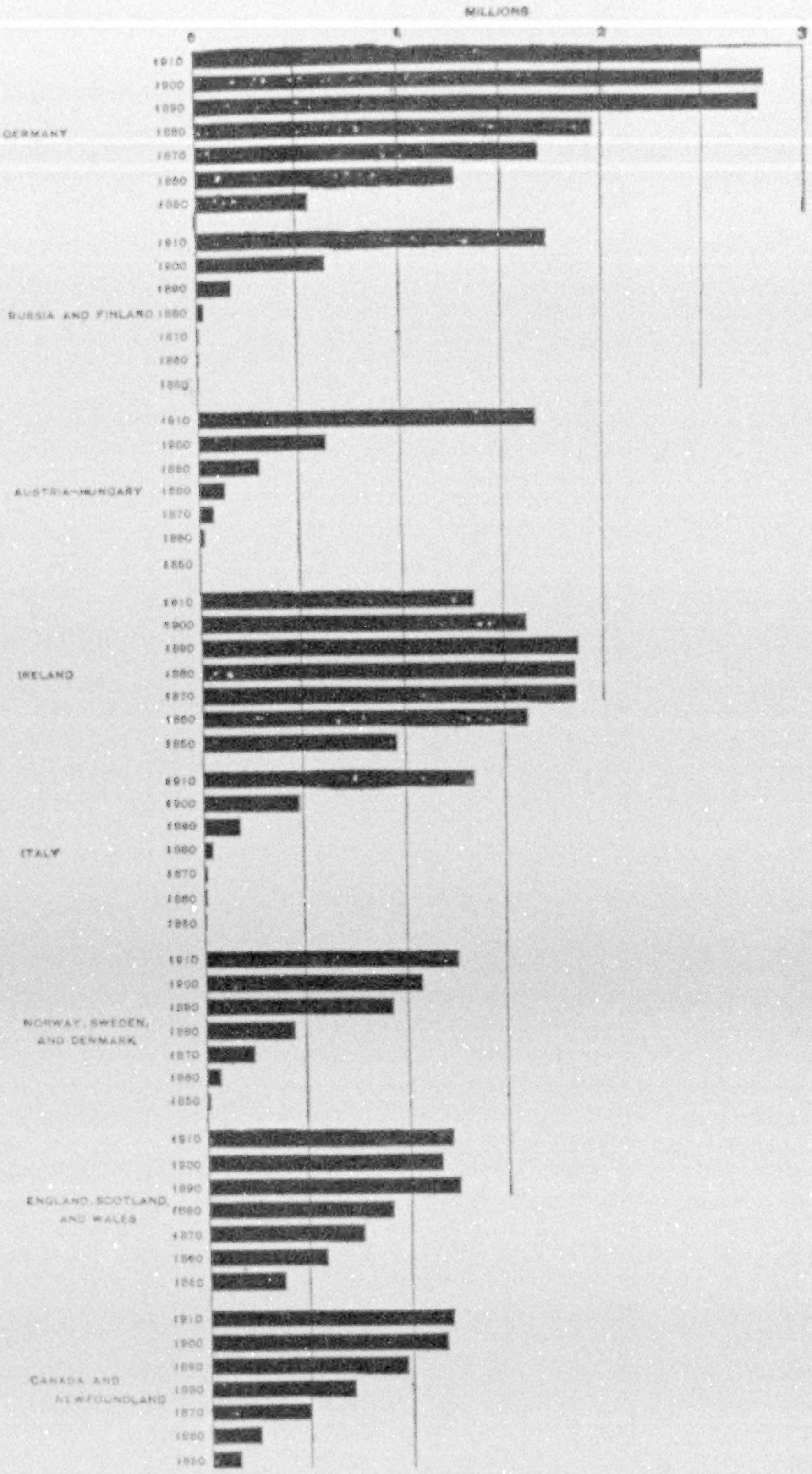
Country of birth.	1910. Number.	1900. Number.	Increase: 1900–1910.[1] Number.
TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN	13,515,886	10,341,276	3,174,610
EUROPE	11,791,841	8,871,780	2,920,061
Northwestern Europe	6,740,400	7,016,311	−275,911
Great Britain	1,221,283	1,167,623	53,660
England	877,719	840,513	37,206
Scotland	261,076	233,524	27,552
Wales	82,488	93,586	−11,098
Ireland	1,352,251	1,615,459	−263,208
Germany	2,501,333	2,813,628	−312,295
Scandinavian countries	1,250,733	1,072,092	178,641
Norway	403,877	336,388	67,489
Sweden	665,207	582,014	83,193
Denmark	181,649	153,690	27,959
Netherlands (Holland), Belgium, and Luxemburg	172,534	127,719	44,815
Netherlands	120,063	94,931	25,132
Belgium	49,400	29,757	19,643
Luxemburg	3,071	3,031	40
France	117,418	104,197	13,221
Switzerland	124,848	115,593	9,255
Southern and Eastern Europe	5,048,583	1,832,894	3,215,689
Portugal	59,360	30,608	28,752
Spain	22,108	7,050	15,058
Italy	1,343,125	484,027	859,098
Russia and Finland	1,732,462	640,743	1,091,719
Russia	1,602,782	578,102	1,024,680
Finland	129,680	62,641	67,039
Austria-Hungary	1,670,582	637,009	1,033,573
Austria	1,174,973	491,295	683,678
Hungary	495,609	145,714	349,895
Balkan Peninsula	220,946	....	....
Roumania	65,923	15,032	50,891
Bulgaria	11,498	([3])	....
Servia	4,639	([3])	....
Montenegro	5,374	([3])	....
Greece	101,282	8,515	92,767
Turkey in Europe	32,230	[4] 9,910	....
Europe, not specified	2,858	[5] 22,575	....
ASIA	191,484	120,248	71,236
Turkey in Asia	59,729	([4])	....
China	56,756	81,534	−24,778
Japan	67,744	24,788	42,956
India	4,664	2,031	2,633
All other countries	2,591	11,895	−9,304
AMERICA[6]	1,489,231	1,317,380	171,851
Canada and Newfoundland	1,209,717	1,179,922	29,795
Canada—French	385,083	[7] 395,126	−10,043
Canada—Other	819,554	[7] 784,796	34,758
Newfoundland	5,080	([7])	....
West Indies[8]	47,635	25,435	22,200
Cuba	15,133	11,081	4,052
Other West Indies	32,502	14,354	18,148
Mexico	221,915	103,393	118,522
Central and South America	9,964	8,630	1,334
Central America	1,736	3,897	−2,161
South America	8,228	4,733	3,495
ALL OTHER	43,330	31,868	11,462
Africa	3,992	2,538	1,454
Australia	9,035	6,807	2,228
Atlantic islands	18,274	9,768	8,506
Pacific islands[9]	2,415	2,013	402
Country not specified	2,687	2,546	141
Born at sea	6,927	8,196	−1,269

[1] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Included under "Europe, not specified," in 1900.
[4] Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe in 1900.
[5] Includes 20,324 persons reported as born in Poland, without specification as to whether German, Austrian, or Russian Poland.
[6] Outside of the United States.
[7] Newfoundland included with Canada for 1900.
[8] Except Porto Rico.
[9] Except Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

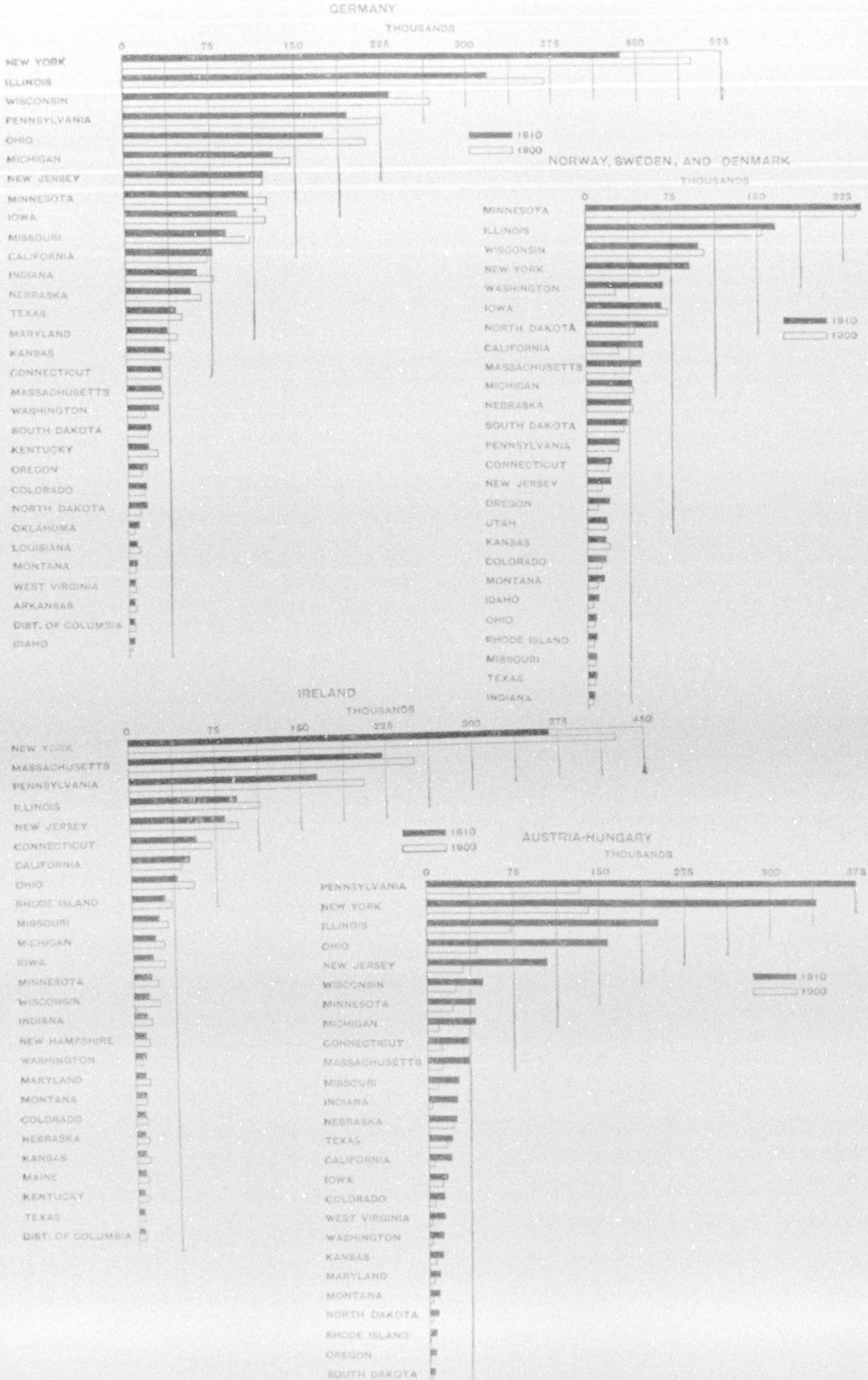
The diagram on this page shows the principal sources of our new countrymen at each of the last seven censuses. Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, which 20 years ago sent us practically no immigrants, of recent years have been pouring over hundreds of thousands, with the result that the newcomers from these three countries are rapidly approaching the total from Germany.

The illustrations on pages 268 and 269 show the States where the immigrants have settled. It is an unfortunate fact that nearly three-fourths of the immigrants, 72.1 per cent, have remained in our large cities. New York alone has nearly 2,000,000 foreign-born, of whom 484,000 are natives of Russia, 341,000 of Italy, 278,000 of Germany, 253,000 of Ireland, and 190,000 of Austria. Chicago contains three-quarters of a million of foreign-born, 182,000 being from Germany, 132,000 from Austria, 122,000 from Russia, 66,000 from Ireland, and 63,000 from Sweden.

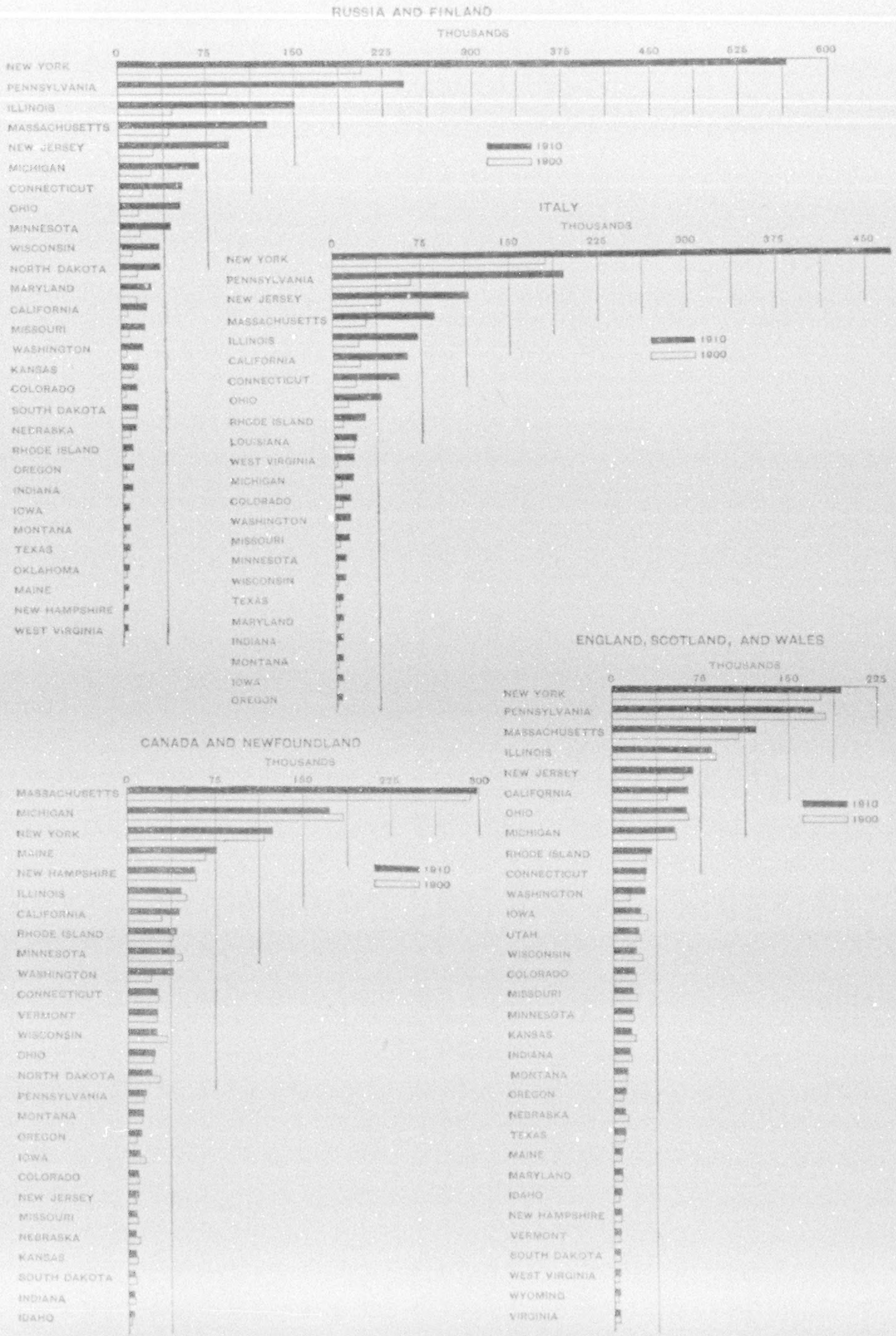
While the total foreign-born population of the United States in 1910 amounted to 13,345,545, it is interesting to note that the people born in this country, but one or both of whose parents were of foreign birth, reached a total of 18,897,837. Thus 32,000,000, or more than one-third of the people in the United States, are foreign-born, or have one or two parents who were foreign-born.



This illustration shows the number of foreign-born in the United States at each census, beginning with 1850

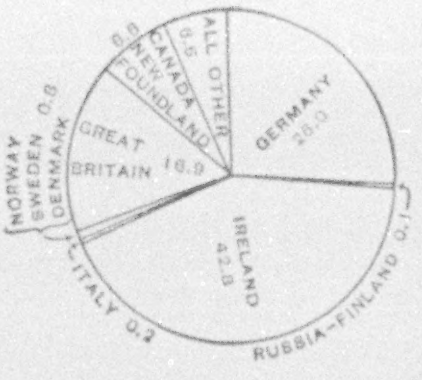


This illustration shows where our immigrants from Germany, Scandinavia, Ireland, and Austria-Hungary settle. The Poles, of whom there are about 943,000 in the United States (see page 265), have settled in Pennsylvania, 188,000; New York, 160,000; Illinois, 148,000; New Jersey, 70,000; Michigan, 63,000; Massachusetts, 58,000; Wisconsin, 51,000; Ohio, 41,000, and Connecticut, 35,500.

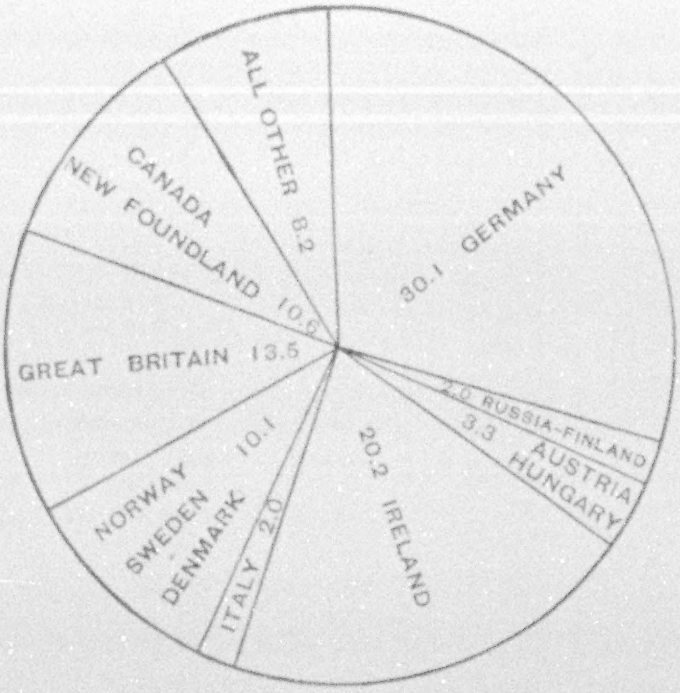


This illustration shows where our immigrants from Russia, Italy, Canada, and Great Britain settle. It is unfortunate that nearly three-quarters of our immigrants, 72.1 per cent, settle in cities (see page 271).

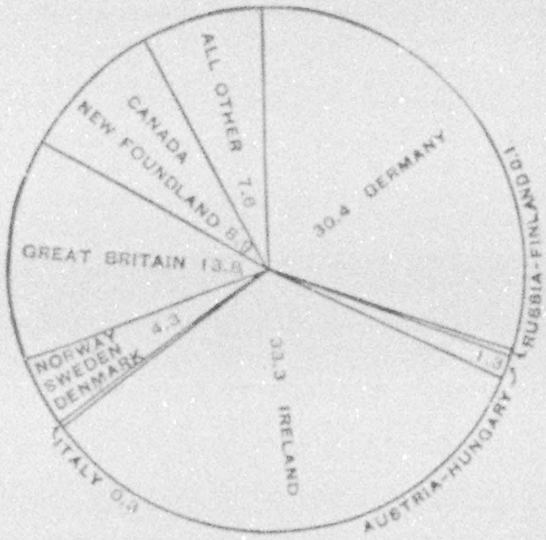
Total foreign-born, 1850: 2,244,602



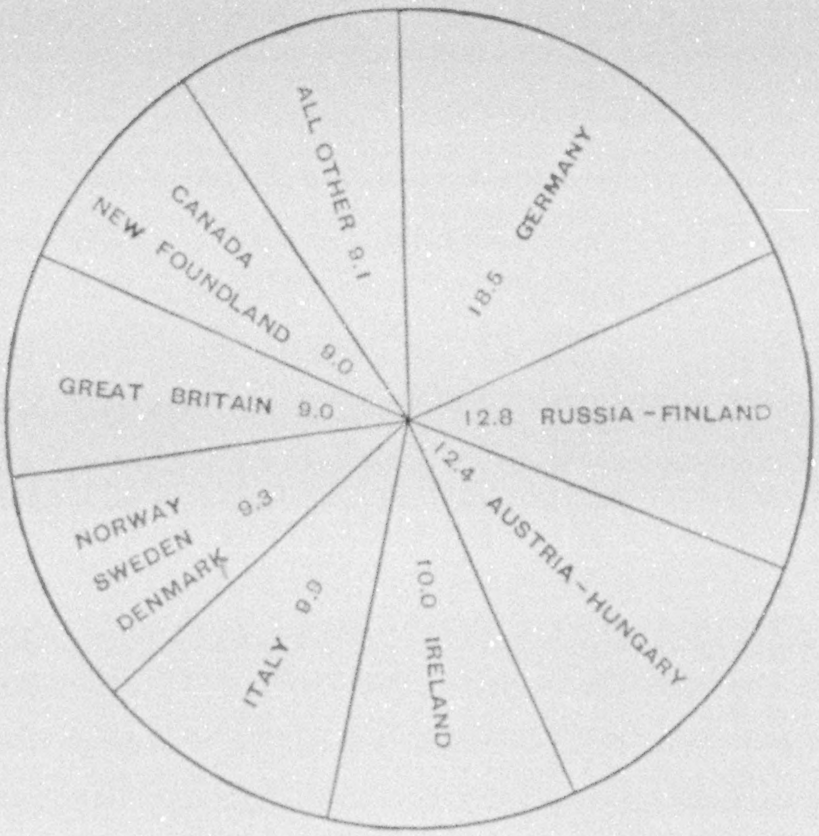
Total foreign-born, 1890: 9,249,560



Total foreign-born, 1870: 5,567,229



Total foreign-born, 1910: 13,515,886



These diagrams show the immense growth in the numbers of our foreign-born since 1850 and the relative proportion from each of the principal sources. One-third of the people of the United States are foreign-born, or have one or two parents who were foreign-born (see page 267). The diagrams, pages 265-270, are from the Bureau of the Census.

THIS INTERESTING TABLE GIVES THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FOREIGN-BORN IN EACH OF OUR CITIES HAVING 100,000 OR MORE POPULATION

City.	Foreign-born population.	Per cent of the population that is foreign-born.	Countries having highest per cent of foreign-born.	Countries having second highest per cent of foreign-born.
Albany, N. Y.	18,218	18.2	Germany	Ireland
Atlanta, Ga.	4,501	2.9	Russia and Finland	Germany
Baltimore, Md.	77,662	13.9	Germany	Russia and Finland
Birmingham, Ala.	5,730	4.3	Italy	England
Boston, Mass.	243,365	36.3	Ireland	Russia and Finland
Bridgeport, Conn.	36,264	35.5	Hungary	Ireland
Buffalo, N. Y.	118,689	28.0	Germany	Italy, also Russia and Finland
Cambridge, Mass.	35,328	33.7	Ireland	Russia and Finland
Chicago, Ill.	783,428	35.9	Germany	Austria
Cincinnati, Ohio	56,859	15.6	Germany	Ireland, also Hungary
Cleveland, Ohio	196,170	35.0	Austria	Germany
Columbus, Ohio	16,363	9.0	Germany	Ireland
Dayton, Ohio	13,892	11.9	Germany	Hungary
Denver, Col.	39,749	18.6	Germany	Russia and Finland
Detroit, Mich.	157,534	33.8	Germany	Russia and Finland
Fall River, Mass.	50,958	42.7	England	Ireland
Grand Rapids, Mich.	28,387	25.2	Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg	Germany
Indianapolis, Ind.	19,842	8.5	Germany	Ireland
Jersey City, N. J.	77,987	29.1	Germany, also Ireland	Russia and Finland
Kansas City, Mo.	25,466	10.3	Germany	Russia and Finland
Los Angeles, Cal.	66,133	20.7	Germany	England
Louisville, Ky.	17,473	7.8	Germany	Ireland
Lowell, Mass.	43,494	40.9	Ireland	England
Memphis, Tenn.	6,520	5.0	Germany	Italy
Milwaukee, Wis.	111,529	29.8	Germany	Russia and Finland
Minneapolis, Minn.	86,099	28.6	Sweden	Norway
Nashville, Tenn.	3,017	2.7	Russia and Finland, Ireland, Germany	England, Hungary
New Haven, Conn.	42,989	32.2	Italy	Ireland
New Orleans, La.	28,333	8.4	Italy	Germany
New York	1,944,357	40.8	Russia and Finland	Italy
Manhattan Borough	1,116,477	47.9	Russia and Finland	Italy
Bronx Borough	149,427	34.7	Germany	Russia and Finland
Brooklyn Borough	574,730	35.2	Russia and Finland	Italy
Queens Borough	79,329	27.9	Germany	Italy
Richmond Borough	24,394	28.4	Germany	Italy
Newark, N. J.	111,007	31.9	Germany	Russia and Finland
Oakland, Cal.	40,846	27.2	Germany	Ireland
Omaha, Neb.	27,179	21.9	Germany	Sweden
Paterson, N. J.	45,485	36.2	Italy	Russia and Finland
Philadelphia, Pa.	384,707	24.8	Russia and Finland	Ireland
Pittsburgh, Pa.	140,924	26.4	Germany	Russia and Finland
Portland, Ore.	59,312	24.3	Germany	China
Providence, R. I.	76,999	34.3	Italy	Ireland
Richmond, Va.	4,136	3.2	Germany	Russia and Finland
Rochester, N. Y.	59,076	27.1	Germany	Italy
St. Louis, Mo.	126,223	18.4	Germany	Russia and Finland
St. Paul, Minn.	56,657	26.4	Germany	Sweden
San Francisco, Cal.	142,298	34.1	Germany	Ireland
Scranton, Pa.	35,122	27.0	Russia and Finland	Ireland
Seattle, Wash.	67,456	28.4	Sweden	Norway
Spokane, Wash.	21,820	20.9	Sweden	Germany
Syracuse, N. Y.	30,848	22.5	Germany	Russia and Finland
Toledo, Ohio	32,144	19.1	Germany	Russia and Finland
Washington, D. C.	24,902	7.5	Ireland, Germany	Russia and Finland
Worcester, Mass.	48,596	33.3	Ireland	Russia and Finland

Of the 50 cities in the United States having over 100,000 population, in 28 the Germans are the most numerous in the foreign-born element, in 4 the Irish, in 5 the Italians, and in 5 the Russians.

THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF EUROPE DURING 40 YEARS OF PEACE

THE remarkable increase in the population of Europe in recent years, and particularly of the countries now at war, offers the basis for some extremely interesting speculations.

Russia in Europe, in the 40 years from 1872 to 1912, shows an increase of approximately 90 per cent in her population; Germany, an increase of 62 per cent; England, an increase of 59 per cent (Great Britain and Ireland, 42 per cent); Austria-Hungary, practically 40 per cent, while, on the other hand, France, in the same period, shows an increase of less than 10 per cent.

If the Russians in Europe multiply as rapidly during the next 40 years, there will be 267,000,000 of them in European Russia in 1952. The following table gives an estimate of the approximate population of the European countries based upon the growth of the period 1872-1912 and for the same areas.

	Population, 1872.	Population, 1912.	Estimated population of area in 1952.
Austria-Hungary	36,000,000	50,005,000	69,500,000
Belgium	5,200,000	7,600,000	9,700,000
Bulgaria	....	4,400,000	6,100,000
Denmark	1,800,000	2,800,000	4,300,000
France	36,100,000	39,600,000	43,100,000
Germany	41,200,000	66,300,000	107,900 000
Greece	1,500,000	*5,000,000	9,000,000
Italy	27,000,000	34,700,000	44,600,000
Netherlands	4,000,000	6,200,000	9,400,000
Norway	1,800,000	2,400,000	3,200,000
Portugal	4,000,000	5,430,000	7,600,000
Roumania	1,600,000	2,900,000	4,100,000
Russia in Europe	74,100,000	141,300,000	267,000,000
Servia	1,600,000	2,950,000	5,700,000
Spain	16,600,000	19,950,000	23,800,000
Sweden	4,300,000	5,600,000	7,700,000
Switzerland	2,700,000	3,780,000	4,900,000
Turkey	8,500,000	*7,900,000	9,000,000
United Kingdom:			
England and Wales	22,900,000	36,500,000	58,300,000
Ireland	5,400,000	4,300,000	3,500,000
Scotland	3,400,000	4,700,000	6,300,000
TOTAL EUROPE	299,800,000	454,600,000	705,000,000

* Changes in area.

The population of Europe in 1772 was only 142,000,000. From 1772 to 1872 the increase was at the rate of about 16 per cent for each 20-year period. Since that time it has been much more rapid; practically 20 per cent in the 20-year period 1872 to 1892, and a 26 per cent increase in the 20-year period 1892 to 1912.

Germany's population at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, 40 years ago, was less than 200 persons per square mile, but is now over 300 per square mile. England's population in 1871 was 389 per square mile, and in 1911, 618 per square mile (Great Britain and Ireland had 262 people per square mile 40 years ago, but have 374 today). Russia's population, while much less per square mile than that of the smaller countries, shows a larger percentage of gain than does Germany or England, while, on the other

hand, France, which in 1872 had 174 inhabitants per square mile, showed in 1911 but 189, a very slight increase in density in the 40-year period when compared with that of the other nations in question.

Curiously, too, this large increase in population has occurred in the face of heavy losses by emigration. England, which shows a gain of practically 60 per cent in population in 40 years, lost in the same 40 years nearly 6,000,000 by emigration, or approximately one-fourth as many as her population in 1871; Germany, which shows a larger per cent of gain, lost by emigration, also approximately, 6,000,000; Russia, approximately 3,000,000; Italy and Austria-Hungary, about 3,000,000 each, and France only a few thousands.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION HAS DOUBLED IN 100 YEARS

A comparison of the best estimates of the world's population of 100 years ago with accepted statistics of today indicates that the population of the world has more than doubled in a single century, and that this increase has been shared in a considerable degree by countries which were even then looked upon as overpopulated. Conservative estimates of the population of the world for the first decade of the last century put the total at approximately 700,000,000, while the latest census records and official estimates show a grand total for the world of approximately 1,650,000,000 in 1914, an apparent increase of about 130 per cent in the last 100 years. In that period Europe shows an increase from 190,000,000 to 450,000,000, a gain of 137 per cent, while America as a whole shows an increase of 700 per cent, and the United States alone more than 1,000 per cent.

This wonderful change in the power of the world and of limited areas such as Europe to sustain a very dense population is largely the result of changes in methods of transportation and production which have come into use during the last century. Prior to the advent of the railroad the population of a given area was dependent upon the food-producing power of the territory which it occupied or with which it could communicate by water transportation, and was also dependent upon a like area as a market for its own products. Enormous areas of high producing power, but lying a hundred miles or more from the water's edge, contributed little to the food supply of the outside world, and consumed little from abroad because of the lack of facilities for transporting their products to the river or ocean; and population moved into those areas but slowly for the same reason.

In those sections of the world in which the population was already sufficiently dense to require all the food which the surrounding country could supply, a failure of crops meant famine and loss of life from starvation and pestilence. Food supplies which might exist within a few hundred miles were as inaccessible as though on the other side of the globe. The people living in the cities could exchange their manufactures for food products only in a limited area; and with the congestion of population within walled cities and their absence of proper sanitary facilities, they came justly to be described as "men destroyers" and vampires feeding upon the surrounding country, from which they had to draw men and women to replace the losses caused by disease and lack of food. Of those born in the cities but a small percentage escaped the dangers of childhood.

But with the advent of the railroad and the steamship, and with the application of steam power to production, all this was changed. The city, town, or community was no longer dependent upon the immediately surrounding area for its food supply or for a market for its products. The world's great productive areas, formerly useless because of their inaccessibility, could now be relied upon for a food supply, even though a thousand or several thousand miles distant from the point at which they were required.

The workman of densely populated England may now with a single day's labor pay the cost of transporting a year's supply of bread and meat from America to his own door, and may market the products of his labor in some equally distant part of the world. This

explains why it is that England, then as now one of the most densely populated countries of the world, has quadrupled its population in a century and increased it 60 per cent in the past 40 years. Other countries of Europe, with a greater area in which to enlarge their agricultural as well as manufacturing industries, have shown an even larger per cent of growth.

Even the Orient, which is usually looked upon as of slow growth, has shared, in certain sections at least, in the rapid increase in population which has characterized the last century. Japan, with its dense population and limited area, shows by its census records a gain of 57 per cent in the last 40 years, and Java, one of the most densely populated islands in the world, has apparently increased 60 per cent in a like period. As to China, there is a wide difference of opinion. Mr. Rockhill, our former minister to that country, is of the opinion that the estimates of both population and growth are excessive, and that there has been little, if any, increase in total population in recent years, and the new government of China gives the total population for all China in 1910 at 321,000,000 instead of the usual estimate of 420,000,000.

The wonderful progress of the science of preventive medicine is, however, the principal cause of our increasing millions. It was not so long ago that Russia had a death rate of 37 per 1,000. That has been cut down to about 30 per 1,000; applied to a population of 141,000,000, which represents European Russia, and the result shows a saving of 987,000 lives annually in that country. England's death rate fell from 24 per 1,000 in the decade from 1861 to 1870, inclusive, to about 14 per 1,000 in 1910. Apply that decline to the population of the United Kingdom, and the result shows nearly 500,000 fewer deaths annually, in proportion to population, in 1910 than in the decade between 1860 and 1870.

During this period, by the mastery of typhoid through water and milk control, of diphtheria through vaccination, of cholera through isolation, and of many other epidemic diseases through various methods of prophylaxis, death rates of many cities have been cut down to half their former proportions. The whole of Germany had a death rate of 27 per 1,000 50 years ago. In 1910 its death rate was 17 per 1,000. That means, applied to Germany's present day population, an annual saving of 640,000 lives.

The developments of the future in the matter of world population promise to be quite as striking as those of recent years. Should the population of the world grow from 1912 to 2012 as it grew from 1812 to 1912, a century hence it will be practically 3,480,000,000, while Europe will have a population of at least 600,000,000 by the middle of this century, and a density in certain sections ranging up to more than 800 per square mile as against the density of 600 per square mile in England at the present time.

What effect the war will have upon the future consuming and producing power of Europe cannot, of course, be determined now. Certainly, however, whatever changes may come in political boundaries within that continent, Europe must continue to be a densely populated manufacturing area, and therefore an importer of foodstuffs and an exporter of manufactures, with a constant increase in her demands upon other parts of the world for foodstuffs and raw material, and a corresponding necessity to produce and distribute manufactures in payment therefor. The war may temporarily close many of her factories and even destroy some of them, and at the same time reduce the working population, but Europe will continue to be the great manufacturing section of the world and the great importer and consumer of the food products and raw materials of America, Australia, and the now undeveloped sections of the tropical world.

O. P. Austin.

THE GERMAN NATION

NOT since the hand of history first began to write down the rise and fall of nations has there been recorded a more wonderful story of a people's existence than that to be found in the annals of the Germans. The star of their destiny more than once has mounted to the zenith of European power, then has passed down to the western horizon, only to rise again, because of the extraordinary recuperative strength of the German race.

This rise to imperial power and decline to national impotence, succeeded again by shifting strength, has been coincident with the rise of a great leader and the succession of a weak one.

"A world united" under Charlemagne, Germany became "the land divided" under his sons; and from that day to this the tide of German power has flowed and ebbed according to whether genius or mediocrity sat upon the German throne.

The Germany of today is a wonderful empire—whatever the Book of Fate may have in store for its tomorrow. Its people are so old in the history of Western civilization that Julius Cæsar, when he became governor of Gaul, encountered them to the east of the Rhine, and bore testimony to their fighting spirit and their military prowess; yet its government is so young that men still on the sunny side of fifty can remember when it came into being. The present German Empire was born out of the Franco-Prussian War; what its future shall be is now in process of determination.

SMALL BUT MIGHTY

The average American has read so much about the might of the German army, the prowess of the German navy, the triumphs of the German factory, and the commercial conquests of the German exporter that he finds it a surprise when he is told that Germany, territorially, is so much smaller than Texas that a slice as big as all New England could be cut out of the Lone Star State and what remained would still be larger than the German Empire.

But if Germany be small in territorial extent, it has been powerful in population, strong in industrial resources, and great in technical achievement. Only Belgium, Netherlands, Japan, and the United Kingdom, among the nations of the earth, have a denser population. Only China, India, Russia, and the United States have a more numerous population. Only Great Britain is a greater buyer in the world's markets, and only the United States and Great Britain are greater sellers in those markets.

How close has been the competition of these three great countries for leadership in the world's export trade is revealed from an examination of the record. The United States led in 1913, with exports valued at $2,428,000,000; Great Britain came second, with $2,371,000,000; Germany took third place, with $2,131,000,000; France, with fourth place, had an export business of only $1,295,000,000.

During the years in question Germany imported nearly one-eighth of all the world had to sell, and exported more than one-ninth of what the world wanted to buy.

GERMAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Although embracing only one-fifteenth of the area of Europe, Germany, in 1912, produced one-seventh of its wheat, a fifth of its oats, more than a seventh of its barley, more than a fourth of its rye, and over a third of its potatoes. It yields place among the producing nations of Europe only to Russia.

To what a remarkable extent the German farmer has mastered the science of agriculture is shown by a comparison of his per-acre yields with our own. If we had grown as much wheat to the acre in 1913 as the Germans, our crop would have been two and a half billion bushels instead of three-fourths of a billion bushels. If our farmers had grown as much oats to the acre as the Germans, our yield would have been 60 per cent of the

THE STATELY CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE, GERMANY

Hundreds of thousands of Americans have admired this wonderful edifice, which was begun in the thirteenth century. It is considered one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture in Europe. It is in the form of a cross, 480 feet long, with a breadth of 282 feet.

world's oat crop instead of the 25 per cent that it was. Had our barley harvest been as heavy per acre as that of the German farmer, we would have had 375,000,000 bushels instead of 178,000,000. If our potato growers had grown as many tubers to the acre as the German potato growers, our yield would have been 865,000,000 bushels instead of 331,000,000.

These figures are no more impressive as showing to what degree of mastery of the soil the Germans have come than they are as showing what vast crops we will be able to have in this country when our farmers really learn how to farm.

Where the American farmer uses many acres and gets a small yield, the German farmer uses a very few acres and compels the ground to give him a large yield. There are approximately the same number of farms in Germany as in the United States — 5,756,000 in Germany and 5,737,000 in our country. Of the German farms, 2,733,000 have less than 2.47 acres in them; of the American farms, only 41,385 have three acres or less. Of the remaining German farms, 2,306,000 have less than 25 acres in them. We have 3,800,000 farms of 50 acres or more. The Germans have fewer than 700,000 that are larger than 25 acres in extent.

The German farmer is not like the American farmer when it comes to choosing the good land and allowing that which is not so good to lie idle. More than 50 per cent of the farm area of the United States is unimproved, while only 9 per cent of the available area in Germany lies unused.

Germany's great agricultural productive capacity, which shows a greater per-acre yield of every staple crop than any other country in the world enjoys, has come from a mastery of the simple, yet complex, science of plant nutrition. We know that humanity requires three things for its existence—food, drink, and raiment. The plant kingdom requires three things that man can give it for its growth — nitrogen, potash, and phosphorus. The Germans have nearly all the actively worked potash deposits in the world; and recently they have discovered that instead of buying nitrogen and phosphoric acid from South America, they can get nitrogen from the air, from coke-ovens, and from the gasification of peat and lignite. Through the Thomas-Gilchrist process it has become possible for them to get their phosphoric acid as a by-product of smelting, the slag being made into what is called phosphate flour. The result of these conditions are that Germany sows more commercial fertilizer than any other three nations on earth.

NOT EQUAL TO DEMANDS

But with all of the coaxing of the soil that the German farmer administers his lands are not able to respond with enough provender to keep the nation from going hungry. During a recent year Germany had to import grain and other crop products to a value of a quarter-billion dollars in excess of its exports of those commodities. It bought more groceries and confections than it sold, the balance against it being $120,000,000; and it imported cattle, fats, and oils to a value of a hundred million dollars in excess of its exports of those commodities.

Not only has Germany had to buy vast quantities of food products in excess of what it sold, but also vast quantities of raw materials. The balance of its account in the matter of ores, asbestos, etc., amounted to a hundred million dollars to its debit; its purchases of skins was $50,000,000 in excess of its sales, and its foreign buying of woods and woodenware $50,000,000 in excess of its foreign sales.

It is this inability of production of the necessaries of life to meet the demands of consumption that renders Germany's economic problem a serious one in times like the present, when producers are turned consumers and the cannon's waste is substituted for the reaper's saving.

GERMANY'S COMMERCIAL PROGRESS

In the past 25 years no other nation has made such a wonderful bid for foreign trade as Germany. Even the United States did not build up its international business during that period as rapidly. Where our trade increased 275 per cent,

A FOREST OF MASTS: HAMBURG

Hamburg is the most important harbor in Europe and the third largest in the world. The quays stretching along both banks of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to Elbe bridge, a distance of five miles, accommodate 450 sea-going ships, 1,400 river steamboats, and 5,000 barges and small craft. There is a large free harbor district, where freight may be handled without encountering customs duties if it is destined for other than German points. Most visitors to Hamburg are rushing for a steamer and do not tarry long enough to see the beautiful homes, glorious gardens, and lakes thronged with swans, which are affectionately remembered by all who linger.

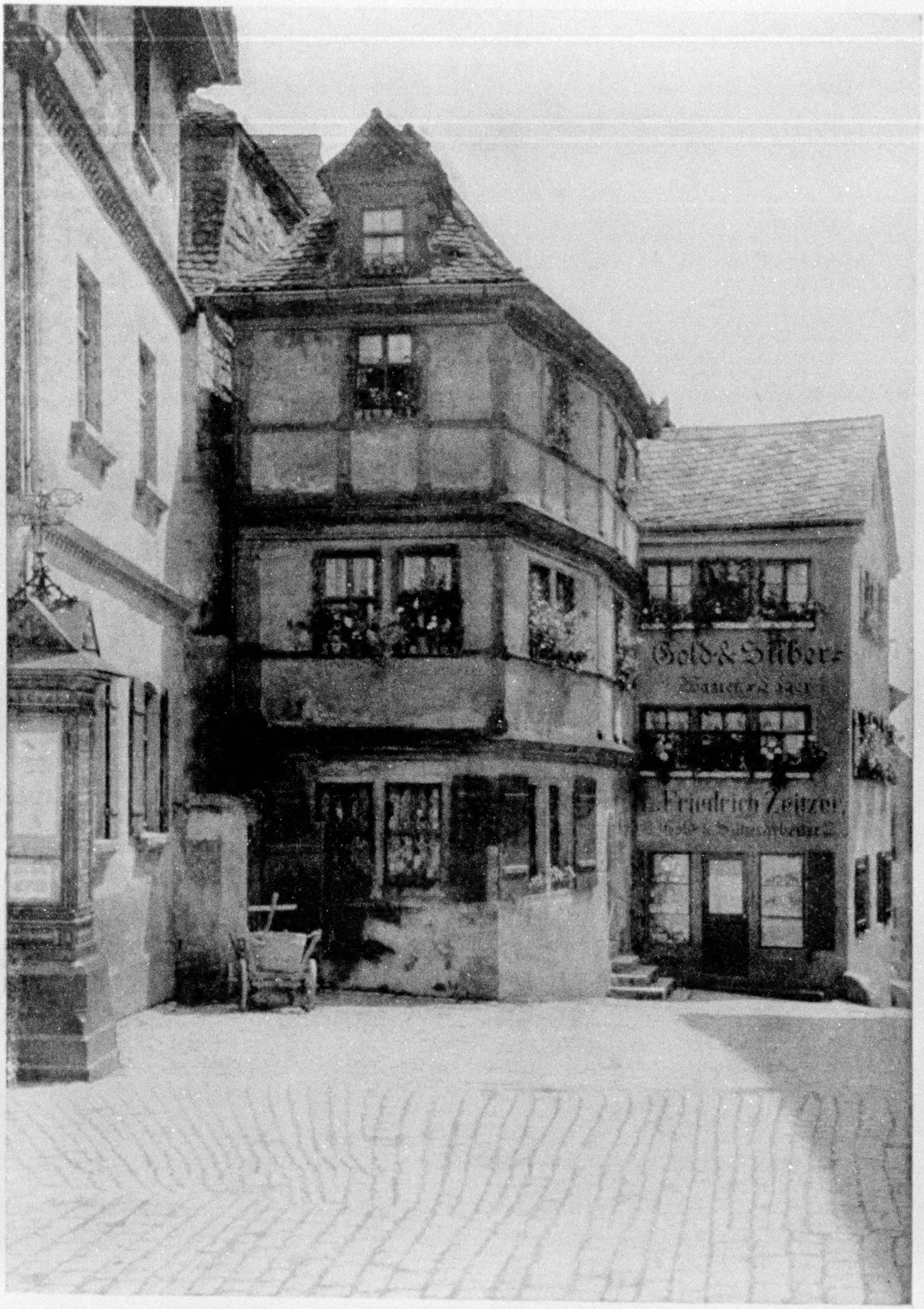
WITH THE FISHERFOLK: HELIGOLAND

The Island of Heligoland, which guards the mouth of the Elbe, is inhabited by about 3,400 people of Frisian stock, whose principal industries are fishing in the North Sea and catering to the wants of the 30,000 bathers who visit the island during the summer season. The island, which can be seen in the distance, is one mile long and about one-fourth mile wide, and is reported to be heavily fortified.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE WHITE TOWER (WEISSER-TURM) FROM THE INSIDE—A RELIC OF THE 13TH CENTURY WALL: ROTENBURG. NOTE THE SCHOOL CHILDREN

XUM



IN OLD ROTENBURG — Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

Every visitor to Germany recalls the bright flowers with which the Germans everywhere adorn their windows. This picture shows a quiet and picturesque corner of old Rotenburg, Germany.

XUM

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

WHEN SCHOOL'S OUT AND A PHOTOGRAPHER IN TOWN: ROTENBURG

"The Germans were the first people to undertake the systematic education of the hand as well as the mind of the child. They began the kindergarten and the technical training school at almost the same time, and Froebel and Pestalozzi, in their work for German education, revolutionized the teaching methods of the world" (see text, page 299).

Germany's increased 300 per cent, while that of Great Britain doubled. Even German agriculture could not keep pace with the great expansion of the Empire's industrial life, and Germany found herself more than ever under the necessity of trading manufactures to the world for food.

The German commercial agent went into the markets of the world to study the wants of the people and to meet those demands. Where the American "drummer" goes abroad to sell our surplus product, he asks the foreigner to buy our models and our patterns; he never thinks that it is necessary to have models and patterns that suit the foreigner. If what he has does not suit the Mexican, why the Mexican is behind time and must change his ideas accordingly.

Not so with the German. If the American wants a Teddy bear, no matter if the German toy maker never before heard of that precocious creature, the American shall have it at the earliest possible moment. If the Mexican is fond of cheap filigree work, no matter if the German jewelry manufacturer never saw the Mexican kind of filigree before, the Mexican shall have it at once. If the Colombian oil-well drillers want a special length, weave, and weight of rope, no

IN THE LAND OF TOYS: GERMANY — Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

A goat cart as a plaything was something new in Brunswick, and the small owner was the envy of all the children

matter if no such rope was ever made on a German ropewalk, their demands must be met.

With the German exporter the main thing is to get business from foreign countries. He would no more think of trying to force German styles on his South American customers than he would think of asking his German customers to buy South American styles. We want the world to buy the left-overs of our domestic trade; the German is willing to make things to order for the world.

THE GERMAN ABROAD

There is another element in the success of the German abroad. If you visit Latin-America you will find the German stores very numerous. The owner is usually a native of Germany, who has come out from the Fatherland and has started in a small way. The chances are that he has married some native woman of good caste, has a numerous family, and enjoys a good social as well as business standing among the local population, into the spirit of whose life he enters as if he were "to the manner born."

He straightway becomes the center of a German influence that is as broad in its sweep as the community in which he lives. Not only does he buy his own supplies from the Fatherland, but he has his example copied by the native merchants themselves.

If the German makes a specialty of meeting the tastes and fancies of his foreign customer, and if he establishes his business in other parts of the world through marriage and its attendant rela-

tionships, he holds it by knowing how to meet both credit and shipping conditions. The German who marries in a foreign community becomes a Dun or a Bradstreet to the home exporters, and they are safe in extending long credits on these reports—and in many parts of the world, especially in Latin-America, the long credit is the first essential of business.

When it comes to meeting shipping conditions the German is ready to pack his goods so that they will not break in transit, even with the roughest handling; the American packs his goods so that they will not break if they are handled with care. One may stand by the rail of a West Coast steamer and watch goods go out of the hold and into lighters, and spot the German goods every time. There are no labels "Handle with Care" on them, for the exporter knows that the Latin-American cargo handler would not pay any attention to it even if it were there and he could read it. This cargo handler can give pointers to the American baggage smasher; for he never lets things fall into the lighter—he throws them down. Pieces of American-packed machinery are frequently broken that must take six weeks or two months to replace.

Germany's success as an export nation has been due mainly to three things—making what the world wants, giving its foreign buyers the credit they demand, and packing their goods properly.

GERMAN TRADE IN GERMAN BOTTOMS

The expanding German trade called for a German merchant marine, and, being called for, it was not long in coming. On January 1, 1913, there were 4,850 ships, having a cargo-carrying capacity of 3,153,000 tons net register, flying the German flag. They carried 78,000 sailors. It costs about 10 cents a net register ton a day to keep a ship on the sea, so that Germany's daily outlay for her merchant marine, before the war, approximated a third of a million dollars.

Germany did not limit its commercial activities only to countries that could be reached by a merchant marine, but financed the building of railroads into Asia which reached to the very borders of India, and through which it sought a shorter route to the heart of the East than either the sea route to India or the Russian Transcontinental Railroad through Siberia. The Bagdad Railroad is German-Arabian, and the whole history of transportation indicates that this new German activity pointed to the ascendency of German influence in Southwestern Asia. The Shantung Railway in China was probably the ultimate outlet to which the Germans proposed to connect the Bagdad road.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION

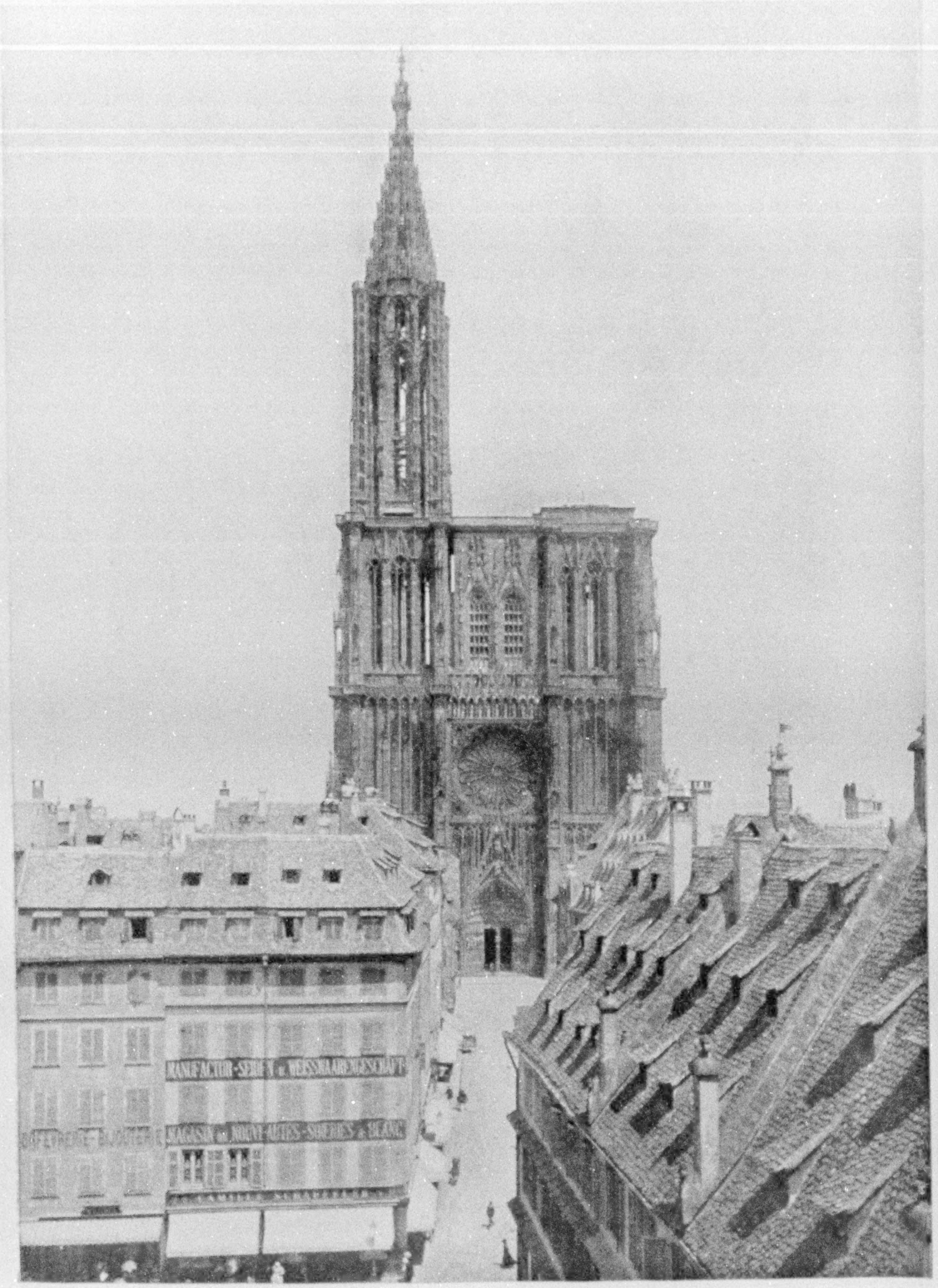
In Germany the railroads are nearly all State-owned, and they were laid out with their military use as the first consideration. A small town that might need a tiny little tiled-roof station, with a single side track, in France or the United States, may have in Germany a great station, with a dozen sidings, and facilities for entraining or detraining hundreds of people for every one who uses it in normal times of peace. Everything has been planned with an eye to the quick handling of the men and the munitions of war.

The German view of rebates and discriminations in railroad rates has been diametrically opposite to our view. The small shipper always is required to pay a higher freight rate than the big shipper; the domestic shipper must pay a higher rate than the export shipper. The Austro-Hungarian shipper gets a lower rate on trans-Germany shipments than the German shipper. When the toy makers of Nuremberg want to assist the Hamburg Kris Kringle the rate is $9.33 per ton between the two cities; but when they want to assist the American Santa Claus, via Hamburg, the rate is $5.83 per ton, although the two consignments may move in the same car from Nuremberg to Hamburg.

Likewise, the rate on cloth from Cologne to Hamburg is $6.38 per ton when it is for domestic consumption; when it is for export the rate is $3.64 per ton.

BUSINESS AND BATTLESHIPS

"Germany is no longer the land of thinkers and poets—it is a nation of business and battleships," declared one of the aged German writers in commenting upon the transition of his country from the days of Gœthes, its Schillers, its Schopen-



THE STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL

The façade, the most admired part of the structure, presents a singularly happy union of the northern France and the German styles of cathedral architecture. The large rose window seen in the picture is 42 feet in diameter. A large astronomical clock in the transept is a matter of wonderment to the beholder. An angel strikes a bell for the quarter-hours; a genius reverses his hour-glass every hour; a symbolic deity steps out of his niche each day—Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on; each day at noon the Twelve Apostles march around the figure of the Saviour, while in the morning a cock on the highest pinnacle stretches his neck, flaps his wings, and crows. The present building was begun in 1179.

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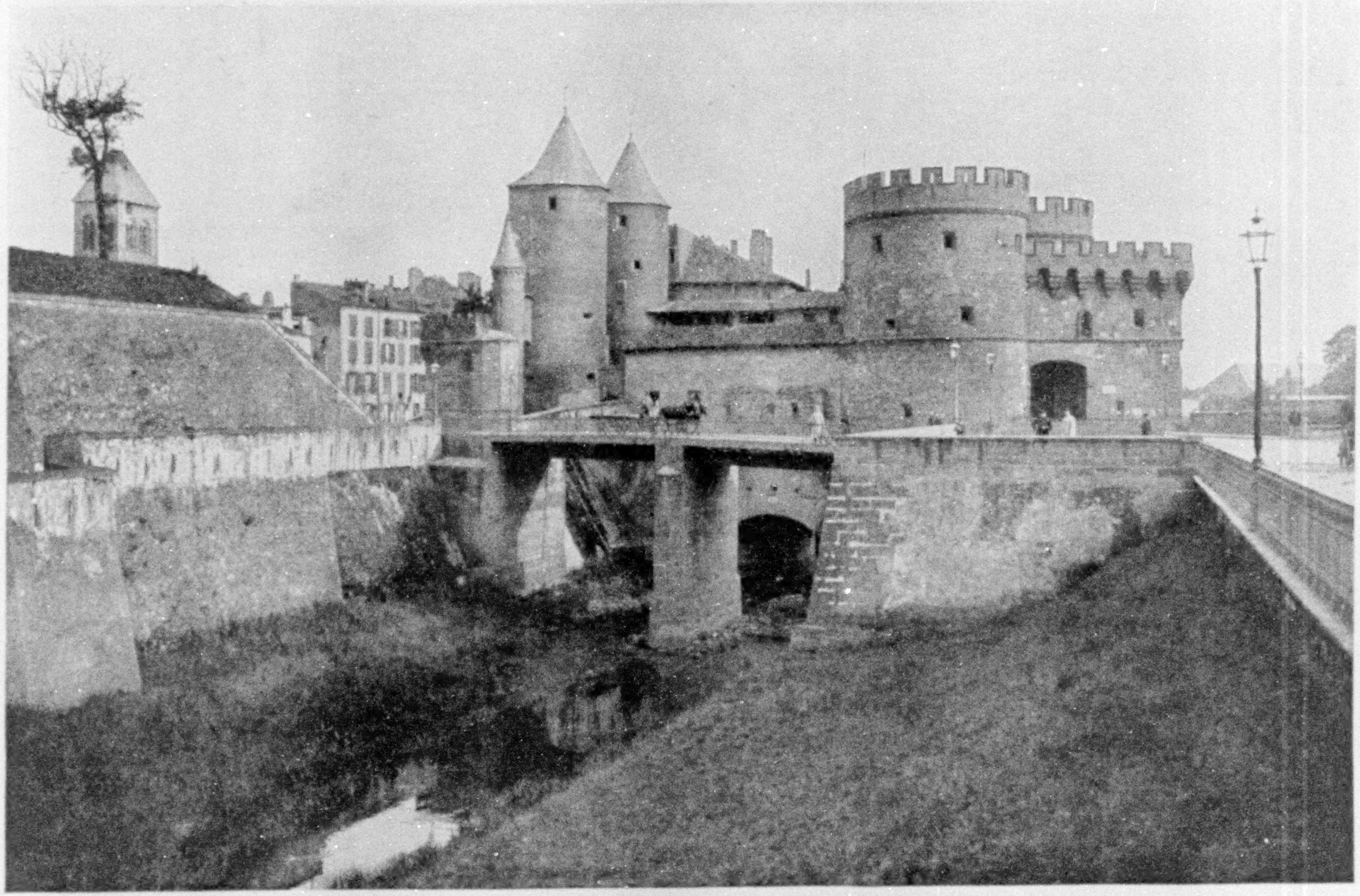


ONE OF THE OLD FORTS AT METZ, GERMANY

This fort guards the entrance into the city across the Seille River. The real stronghold of the fort is not in the buildings seen in the picture, for they would not stand heavy artillery fire an hour; it is in the pits of the disappearing guns, not in evidence.

hauers to those of the present. And so it is. The German Krupps have armed the nations; the German Ballins have furnished ship bottoms for the world; the German Guinners have made their influence felt wherever financiers gather; the German Borsigs have built the locomotives the sound of whose whistles have echoed over the graves of Israel and Ishmael; the German electrical machinery has harnessed the rivers of Asia, Africa and South America.

As for battleships, the Kaiser long ago announced his humiliation at not having what he thought an adequate navy. In a speech at Bremen in 1903 he said that in his boyhood he had been angered and chagrined at the pitiful weakness of the German navy. He announced that while it was not his intention to have a navy for aggression, he wanted one that would command the respect of the world. "I want to do everything possible to let bayonets and cannon rest; but at the same time to keep our bayonets sharp and cannon ready, so that envy and grief shall not disturb us in tending our garden or building our beautiful house."

Six years before, the Kaiser had made another speech in which he declared: "Neptune with the Trident is the symbol for us that we now have new tasks to fulfill, since the Empire has been welded together. Everywhere there are German citizens to protect, everywhere German honor to maintain: That Trident must be in our fist."

BEGINNING THE GERMAN NAVY

The present German navy, second only to that of Great Britain, dates from the Jameson Raid, in South Africa. President Kruger sent the Kaiser a telegram after that incident, who responded with a message of sympathy that was taken by Great Britain as a sort of threat. She made ready for eventualities, and in 1900 Germany responded with a naval bill whose preamble laid it down as Germany's intention to build a fleet of such strength that "a war with the mightiest naval power would involve risks threatening the supremacy of that power." That preamble served as notice to England that her position as mistress of the seas was to be questioned after that date, and the greatest armament-building race of the ages was on.

No stone has been left unturned to make the German navy powerful and efficient, especially in defense. The Germans have evolved a collapsible periscope for their submarines, something, it is stated, no other navy possesses. They have designed their Zeppelins for co-operation with their dreadnoughts, arming them with heavy-caliber, rapid-fire guns, both above and below the gasbags, mounted so that they can cover every possible means of approach—fore, aft, broadside, from above, or below. The cruising radius of the Zeppelins is said to be 2,400 miles, and their operating height 12,000 feet, which is beyond the range of any surface guns.

GERMAN LIVING CONDITIONS

The people of German cities live amid different conditions than those of American cities. In Berlin it is forbidden to water flowers except between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning; no one can play a piano before 7 in the morning or after 9 at night; no bedding may be aired out of a front window; singing, shouting or whistling is not tolerated on the streets; the dwellers in apartment-houses are forbidden to bathe at night; no one is allowed to take a street car that is full to its seating capacity; no pedestrian shall obstruct a carriage or an automobile; one cannot employ a servant without the aid of the police, or change his residence without their consent; he cannot take the cab that strikes his fancy, but the one the police tell him to take. There are walks sacred to pedestrians, streets dedicated to roller skaters, speedways where only automobiles may go.

NATIVES WELL SATISFIED

Although the long list of "forbidden" things in German cities gets onto the nerves of Americans, the Germans like them. They say that only unreasonable things are forbidden and that all such things should not be allowed—their clothes will not be made wet by the water from upstairs window boxes; their morning nap will not be disturbed by street

THE CATHEDRAL IN BERLIN

Berlin has been a city for many generations, but today it is almost as new as if it had arisen on our western prairie. No other city in Europe has grown so rapidly in the last 40 years, and, with its suburbs, it has a population today of more than three and a half million. The growth of New York and Chicago has been wonderful, but not more so than that of the capital on the Spree. It is the largest city in the world built on a definite plan. Its broad streets and its magnificent driveways; its splendid churches, of which the cathedral is the dominant example; its handsome residences, and its well-designed business buildings combine to give it a charming aspect that compensates for its newness.

noises; no thumping piano will keep them awake at night; they will get seats when they enter a street car. They simply prefer to subordinate their passing whims to their permanent comfort.

No domestic servant can get a position except through the police. She must make a formal application at the municipal registry office, where comes the housewife wanting a cook. The police give her a little book setting forth her name, where she was born and when, her stature, the color of her eyes and hair, and the date she first went into domestic service. It also gives the name, occupation, social rank, and residence of each former employer, and the reason for her leaving each household, written in by the mistress thereof, which is authenticated by the stamp of the police.

After the cook is hired her mistress must register the fact and the term of employment with the police, giving them the number of the cook's record book, while the cook must take her book back to the police for her new employment to be written into it. Every Monday the mistress must affix a 5-cent insurance stamp to the card the cook is required to have, and once a month the postoffice cancels these stamps. This must be attended to regularly or the police will inquire why. That proceeding insures the cook that if she lives to be 70, thereafter she will get a pension of from $3 to $5 a month. If she marries in the meantime she may have her insurance with interest refunded, or keep it up, as she pleases.

Neither mistress nor maid complains about these restrictions and this red tape. The mistress says she is sure of getting a good servant and the maid says she is sure of good treatment by her mistress.

MANY CLASS DISTINCTIONS

No western country has more class distinctions than Germany. Every person above the rank of manual laborer has a handle of some kind to his name which enables even the stranger to determine his standing. When a traveler goes to a hotel or lodging-house, he must give his name, home address, and standing, both as to occupation and social position. The women are even more particular than the men as to nice social distinctions. The wife claims as her own the full title of her lord and master. If she be the wife of a captain in the army, she is Mrs. Captain So and So; if her husband is a postal clerk, she is addressed as Mrs. Director of Posts So and So; if her husband has become postmaster, she will be Mrs. Upper Director of Posts So and So.

These titles and social distinctions that go with them are not confined to the army and the civil service. A man who has a great electrical factory may be known as a royal, privy, commercial, councillor, electrical, appliance, factory proprietor.

Salaries in the German army are extremely low; a German general may not get as much as a second lieutenant in the American army. But there is no German tradesman who will not give almost unlimited credit to the German army officer. He occupies the first social position in the Empire, and every wealthy father and ambitious mother will only be too glad to pay his debts if he will but wed their daughter.

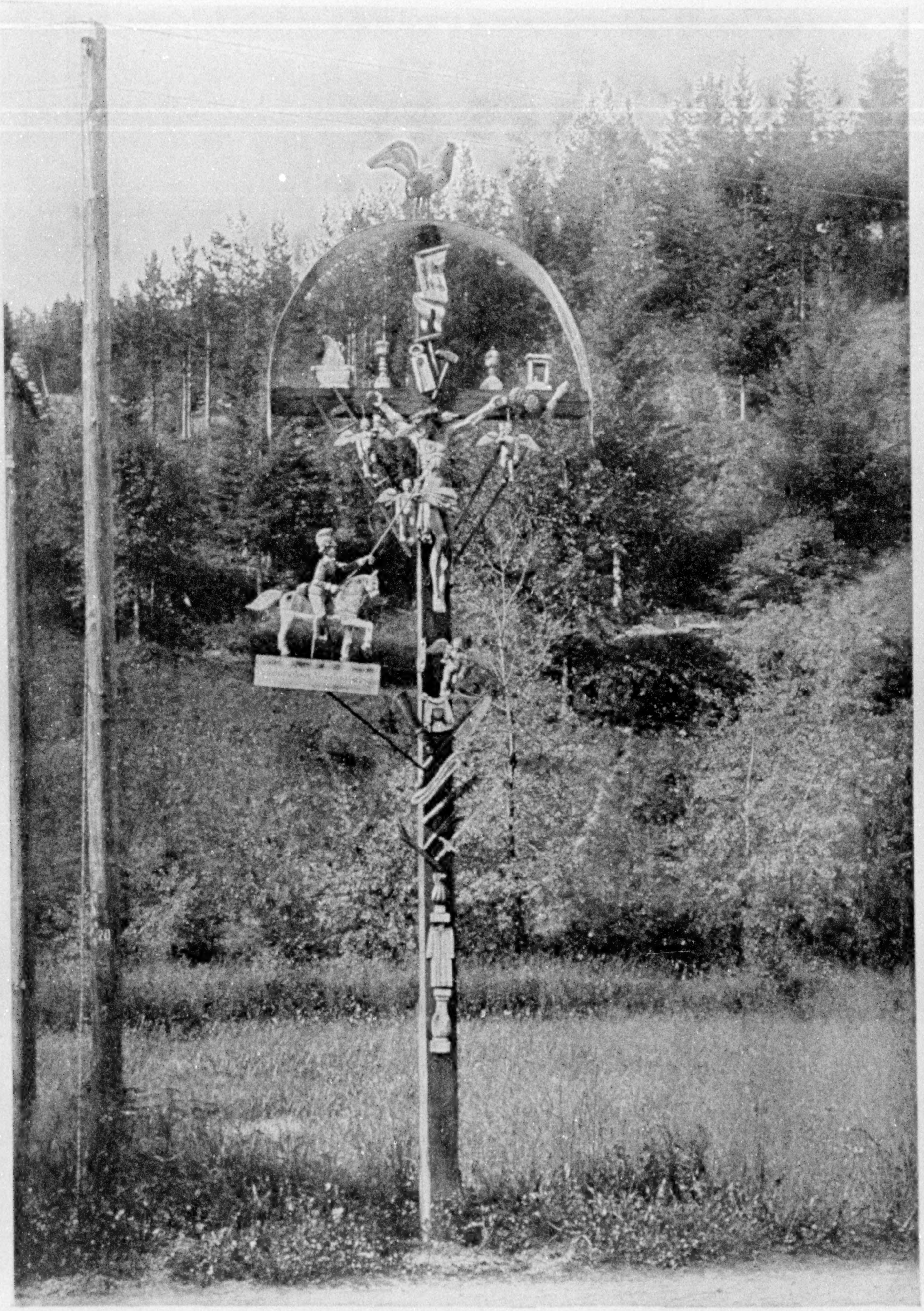
The dowry is never lost sight of from the highest home to the humblest, and even the servant girl will scale down her pleasures to the lowest in order to increase the dowry, which adds to her chances of marriage.

THE GERMAN BUSINESS MAN

The German business man is different from the business men of many other countries. He brings to his work an equipment of technical training discipline, orderliness, and unflagging industry seldom equaled. He rises at six in the morning, has a simple breakfast of coffee and rolls, and is at his office or factory never later than 8 o'clock. He takes a sandwich along in his pocket, and eats it as a second breakfast, usually between 10 and 11. At 1 o'clock, if he is a family man, he goes home to his dinner, which he eats leisurely, and then takes a short nap. After this comes his coffee and cigar, and after these his return to his office, where he arrives by 3 o'clock, and stays until his work is done, even though that be 8 or 9 o'clock.

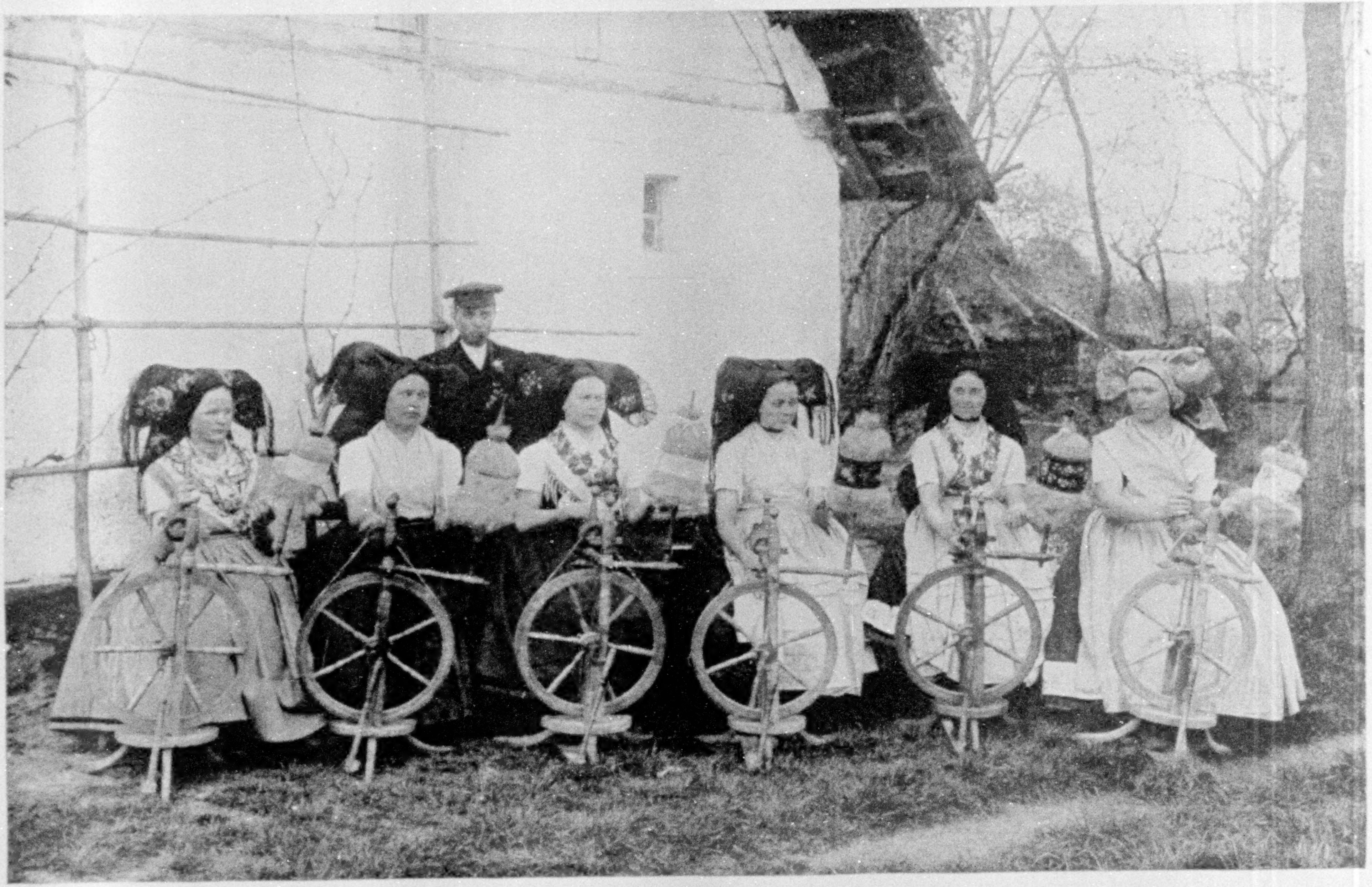
THE BLACK FOREST REGION

There is no more diversified scenery anywhere to be found than in the region of the Black Forest, where such views as this delight the eye of every tourist. The Black Forest has given the world many beautiful legends, weird superstitions, curious stories, and folk tales. The Rhine bounds it on the south and west.



WAYSIDE CROSS IN THE BLACK FOREST

The people in the Black Forest region, especially those in Baden, are deeply religious, and one comes upon wayside crosses of striking design in most unexpected places



A SPINNING BEE NEAR BERLIN, GERMANY

The simple life led by all Americans a half century ago and still led in many farming communities, where "quilting bees," "barn raisings," and the like still take place, is to be found throughout rural Germany, where the women take pride in their mastery of the domestic arts

SCHLOSS NEUSCHWANSTEIN—A TYPICAL CASTLE OF THE GERMAN MOUNTAIN REGION, BEAUTIFUL ALIKE FOR SITUATION AND ARCHITECTURE: GERMANY

THE TOWN HALL IN ROTENBURG, GERMANY

One part of this old Bavarian building dates from the thirteenth century and the other from the sixteenth. The latter is a beautiful Renaissance structure, with a magnificent façade and a delicate spire. It contains a fine assembly-room, where, every Whit Monday, a play is performed commemorating the capture of the town by Tilly, in 1631.

There are many peculiar ways that German business men have when dealing with people at home, however ready they are to accommodate themselves to foreign conditions when they deal abroad. A German house paying a bill by check will always deduct the stamp it costs to mail the check. If a "postage due" letter comes, he will let it go back for prepayment, even though it may contain a check or an order; "it is the custom."

THE WAGE-EARNERS

It is generally agreed that the German working class have fewer amusements, less leisure, and a smaller amount of money to spend for either entertainment or living expenses than the same class in

THE SERVANT GIRLS OF GERMANY — Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

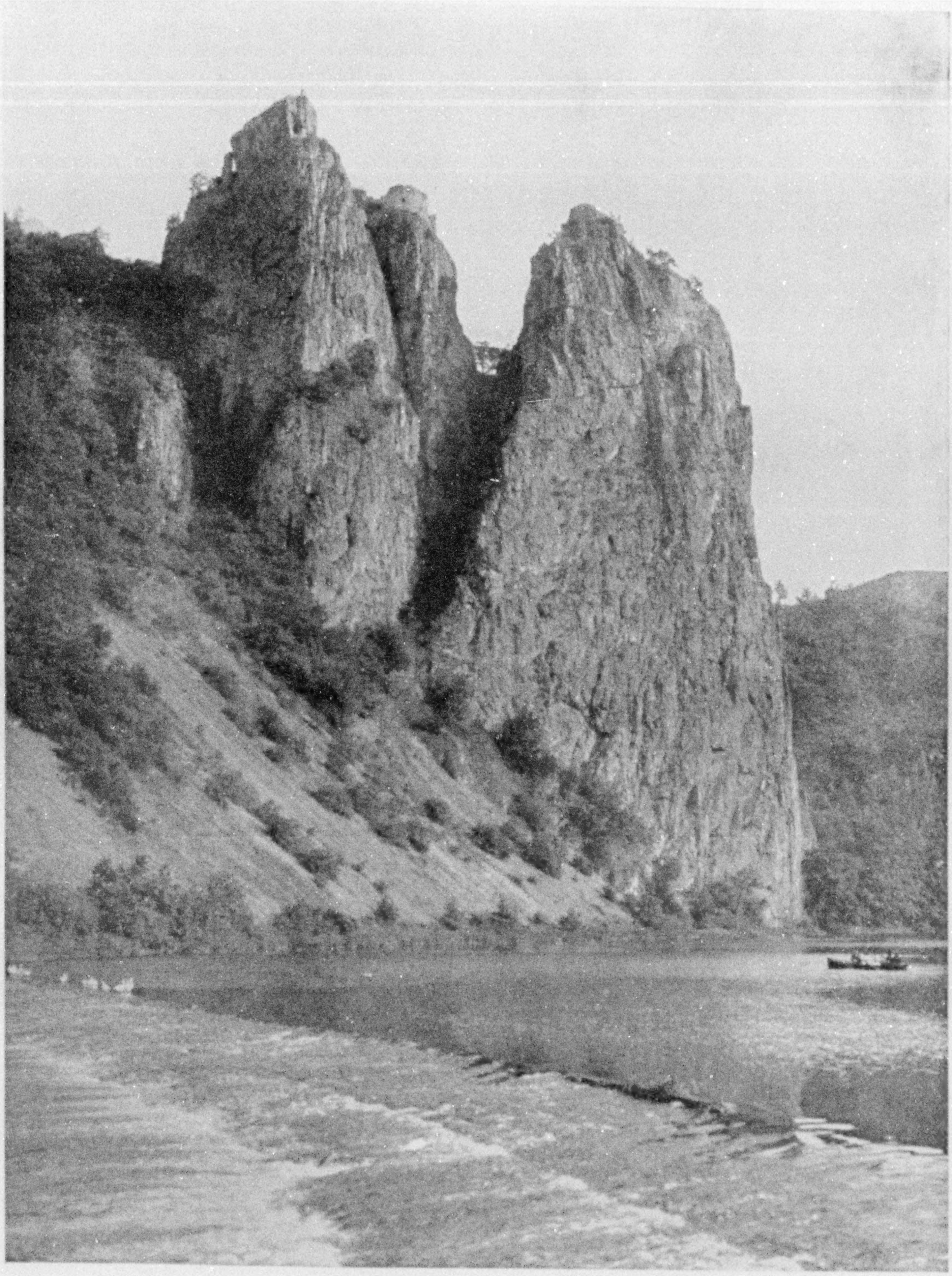
There is no lack of servant girls in Germany, even though their wages are but a pittance, measured by those paid in the United States. They are a happy, contented lot, saving up their wages for the dowry that usually brings a husband.

England and America, but for all this they seem contented and happy. Dancing seems to be the characteristic amusement of the working people.

Bismarck once said that every healthy, able-bodied man has a right to say to the State that it shall give him work. And that idea has been developed to such an extent that in 1912 there were fewer than 2 per cent of the wage-earners of Germany out of employment. In England and the United States the unemployed ranges around 10 per cent.

The employer of labor is required to maintain working appliances, machinery, and tools in such a way as to protect the operators from danger to life and health, and must give them good light, proper space, and sufficient ventilation. Broad gangways must be provided, which must be kept clear, and sanitary washing and dressing accommodations are required in every factory. There are also dining-rooms where the workmen may have their food heated, and many of these have libraries, pianos, and assembly-rooms.

Inspection by the police takes place every day, and the slightest infraction of



A PICTURESQUE CLIFF OF PORPHYRY, NEAR METZ

The Rhine rises in southern Switzerland and flows in a general northwest direction through western Germany and Holland to the North Sea. Commercially it is probably the most important river of Europe, its valley being densely populated with numerous industrial cities. Canals connect the Rhine with the Danube, the Meuse, and other important rivers. Some of the principal towns through which it passes are Basel, Strassburg, Worms, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.

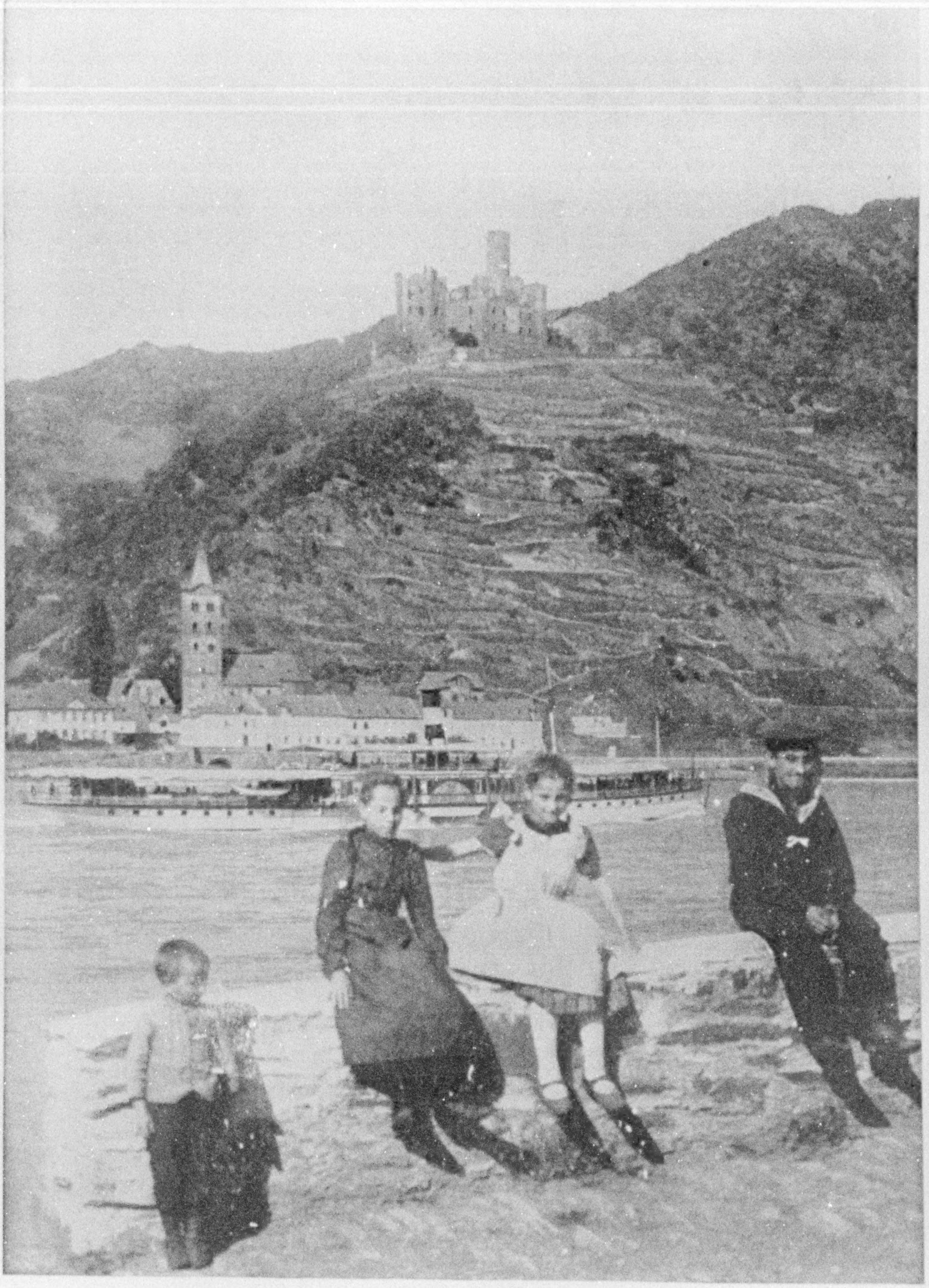


Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

CASTLE TAHNECK, ON THE RHINE: A TYPICAL VIEW ALONG THE HISTORIC RIVER

There is probably no more popular or instructive day trip for tourists in Europe than that down the Rhine on one of the excursion steamers. The ancient castles, relics of medieval barbarism, the terraced vineyards, the wooded slopes and green meadows, and the busy towns form one of the most charming and varied panoramas of the Old World.

WATER TRANSPORTATION IN GERMANY

Few countries in the world compare with Germany in the number of its canals and canalized rivers. Its rivers are joined together by canals as our railroads are joined together by connecting links, and it is possible to travel thousands of miles by water instead of rail

the factory law will be reported and dealt with. Each week the employer must pay into the public treasury a small fraction of each employee's wage, to guarantee their old-age pensions. No employer can discharge an employee without good cause, and every disagreement between them goes into the industrial courts—the government does not permit the settlement of such disagreements outside of these courts, however willing both parties might be to compromise.

INSURANCE AND SAVINGS

The Germans have an obligatory insurance law for workingmen, in which each employer must establish a fund, to which he contributes one-third and his employees two-thirds, at the rate of 3½ per cent of the wages earned. The benefits are half wages for sick employees up to 26 weeks, including medical attendance, drugs, and free hospital service. The plan includes a provision for funeral expenses, and for widows and orphans.

There is also a compulsory savings bank for working people. Married men must deposit 5 per cent of their wages, and unmarried ones 10 per cent, unless they have dependents, in which case the rate is the same as for married men. These deposits increase until they reach $500, after which the depositor may continue to save or not, as he chooses. But he can use the $500 only for buying a house or furnishing a home. Six per cent interest is paid on these deposits.

EDUCATION COMPULSORY

Education is compulsory throughout Germany, from the age of 6 to 14. There were more than 10,000,000 children in school last year, which is about the same proportion to population that we have in similar schools in the United States. When King Frederick William took over the helm of the Prussian ship of state he declared that "the future will belong to the best educated nation," and education in books was only the beginning of the general education in life that the king had in mind.

The Germans were the first people to undertake the systematic education of the hand as well as the mind of the child. They began the kindergarten and the technical training school at almost the same time, and Froebel and Pestalozzi, in their work for German education, revolutionized the teaching methods of the world.

Every German is educated for the particular work in life that has been chosen for him. There is no drifting into a trade or profession—becoming a machinist through the sweeping-out-shop route, or a pharmacist through the soda-fountain route. Each child has his career selected for him, and when his training is finished he is fitted for no other.

Progressive parents send their children to kindergarten at four and five; at six if they are not there the State asks why. At the beginning the week is divided into 11 hours for German, four hours for arithmetic, one hour for singing, and four hours for religion. In the middle grade the week is divided into 10 hours for German, four hours for mathematics, one hour for drawing, six hours for science, two hours for singing, two hours for handiwork and gymnastics, and five hours for religion.

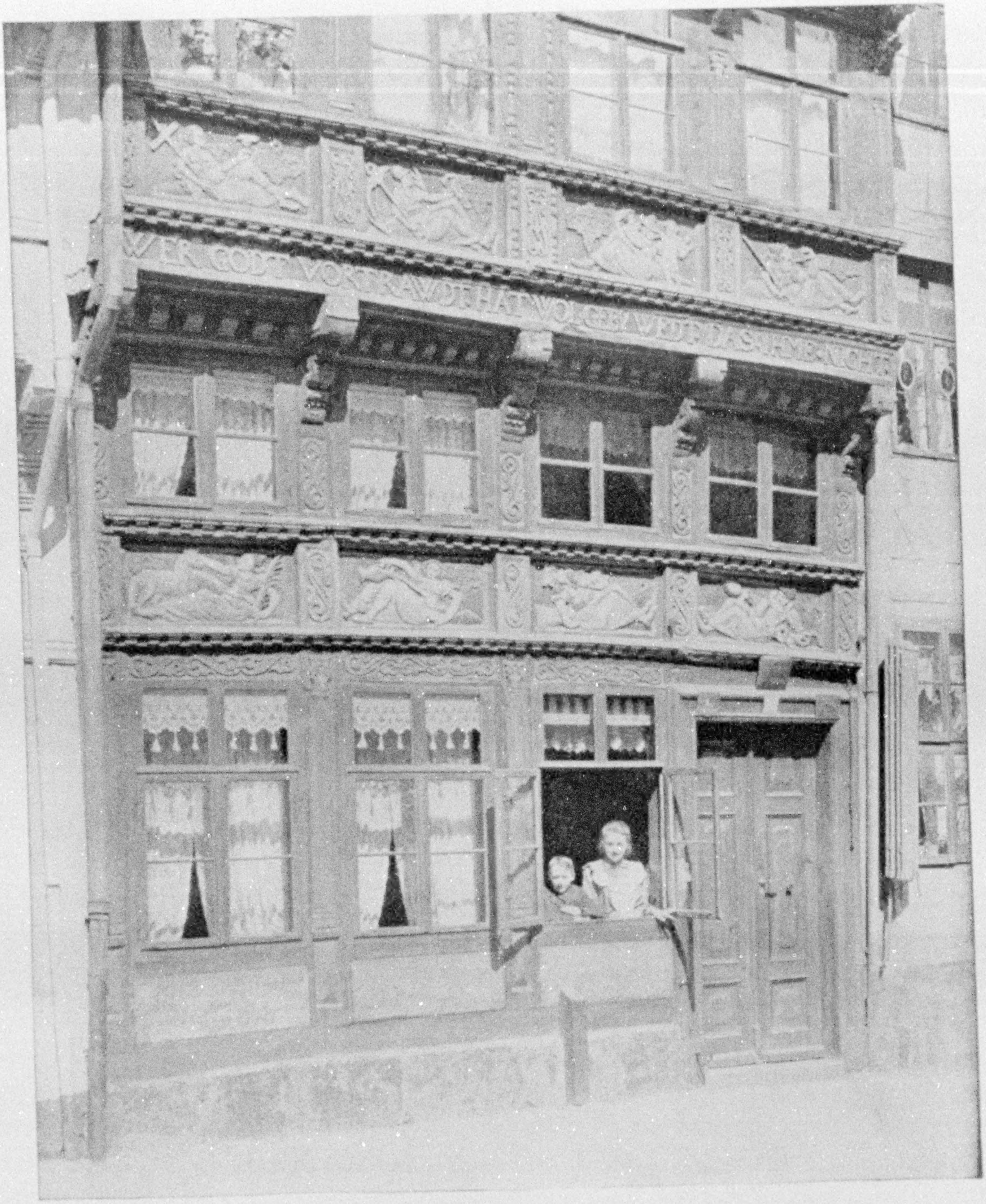
No other nation possesses so many fine technical schools. In the rural districts there are the agricultural schools for the farmers' boys, and the great crop yields of Germany answer for their efficiency.

The Empire has 21 universities, with a total enrollment of 55,000, more than half of whom are in the schools of philosophy.

NATIONAL THRIFT

The one particular battle which the Kaiser has had with his people has been to keep them, with their growing wealth, from forgetting the Spartan simplicity of the older days. The love of ease and luxury is a trait into which the government has ever urged the people not to fall. It is said that the great field marshal, Von Moltke, kept his household expenses down to $75 a month, and that if that sum were exhausted the household went hungry. He is described as having been very economical in the use of candles.

For a long time officers' messes in the army vied with each other in giving the



AN OLD HOUSE IN HILDESHEIM, GERMANY

On the buildings of this ancient town may be observed traces of the obstinate resistance of Gothic architecture to modern. The richly decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear testimony to the taste, humor, and enterprise of the burghers of three centuries ago.

Photo and copyright by Underwood & Underwood

EISENACH, GERMANY, WHERE LUTHER AND BACH WERE BORN

A quaint town, with long-ago houses and a picturesque canal. Martin Luther, as a schoolboy, sang upon its streets to earn his supper, and Johann Sebastian Bach improvised airs, while strolling along its canal, that were the forerunners of some of the finest musical compositions the world possesses.

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

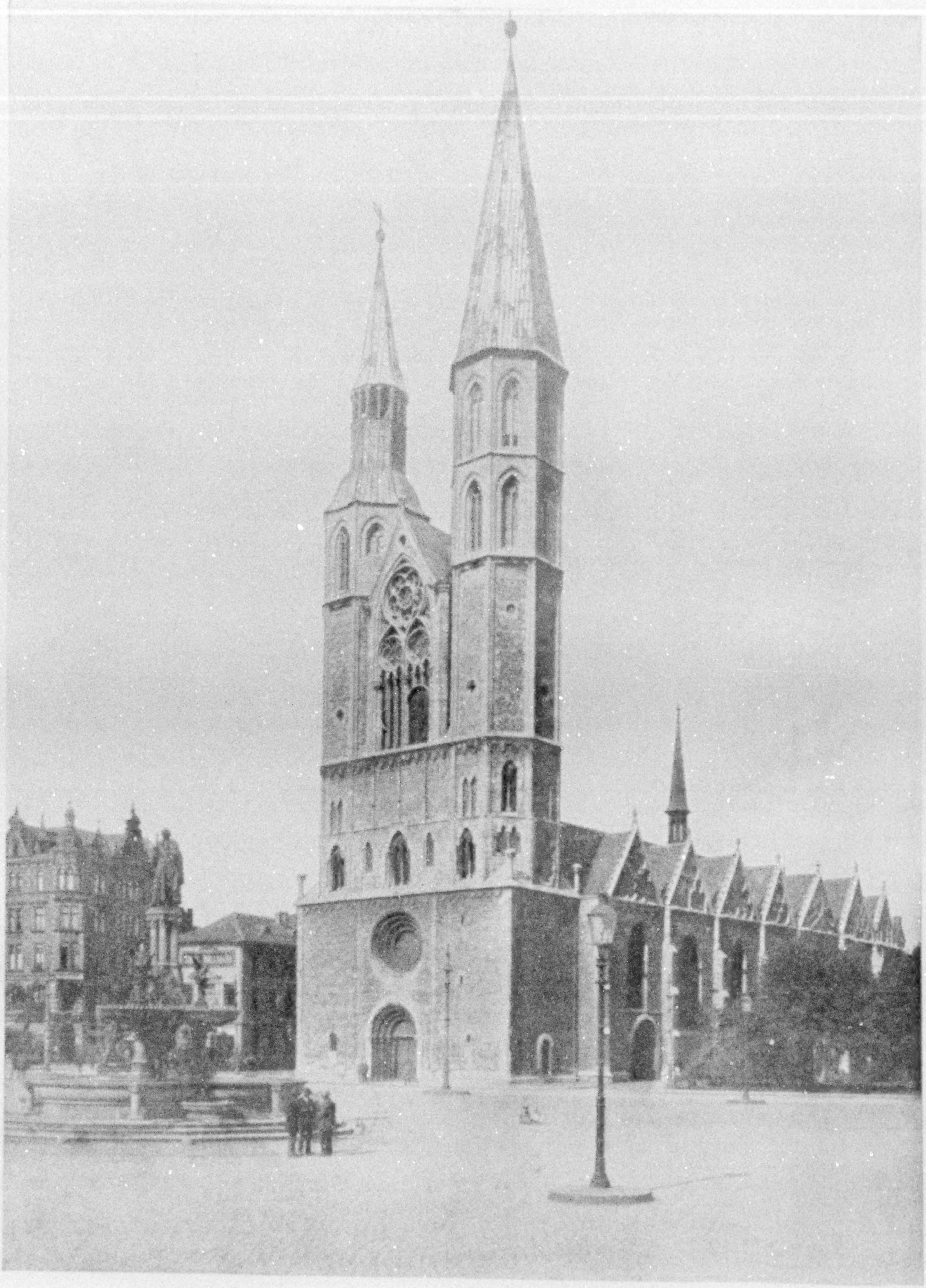
A BASKET-MAKER REPAIRING A "KIEPE": WERNIGERODE, PRUSSIA

"Bismarck once said that every healthy, able-bodied man has a right to say to the State that it shall give him work; and that idea has been developed to such an extent that in 1912 there were fewer than 2 per cent of the wage-earners of Germany out of employment" (see text, page 295).

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE TOWN HALL AND MARKET-PLACE: WERNIGERODE, PRUSSIA

There are many picturesque houses in this quaint old town at the foot of the Harz Mountains, but none more so than the town hall, with its timbered façade of 1498



CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE: BRUNSWICK, GERMANY

This church was probably begun under Henry the Lion. It was altered and enlarged in the thirteenth century and restored in 1887–1890. It gives a good idea of the prevalent style of church architecture in the old northern cities, which had no stone and hence used brick.

THE SCHWABENTHOR IN FREIBURG, NOT FAR FROM STRASSBURG, GERMANY

On this ancient tower is a fresco representing a Swabian peasant driving a wagon laden with wine—a clue to the industry of the region around Freiburg. The city is ideally located, its people are as hospitable as any in Germany, and here come many of the retired men of prominence of North Germany to spend their declining years in peace and quiet.

STUTTGART: THE MARKET-PLACE AND THE TOWN HALL

This is the center of the old town of Stuttgart, and a few patrician families, still clinging to the traditions of old, continue to dwell here, where fashion once reigned, but where the noises and odors of the food market now claim supremacy

Kaiser fine food and drink when he passed their way. But the Kaiser soon put his foot down on such a procedure. He issued an order saying that he would thereafter be offended by sumptuous entainment and delighted with Spartan fare. The German officers' messes thereupon went back to the times of Von Moltke.

Solemn warnings for years have been issued against the abandonment by the people of "the discipline of denial," admonishing that Germany's greatness, a monument of her self-denial, was being undermined by self-indulgence. In the Reichstag, a Socialist member, hearing a speech of Von Bulow's, asking all Germany to retrench, inquired if that meant everybody. An affirmative reply resulted in cutting off $5,000,000 a year from the additional funds voted the Kaiser for maintaining his 54 royal palaces, his ocean-going yacht, his elaborate special trains, and his great collection of high-powered automobiles.

MANY AND BITTER WARS

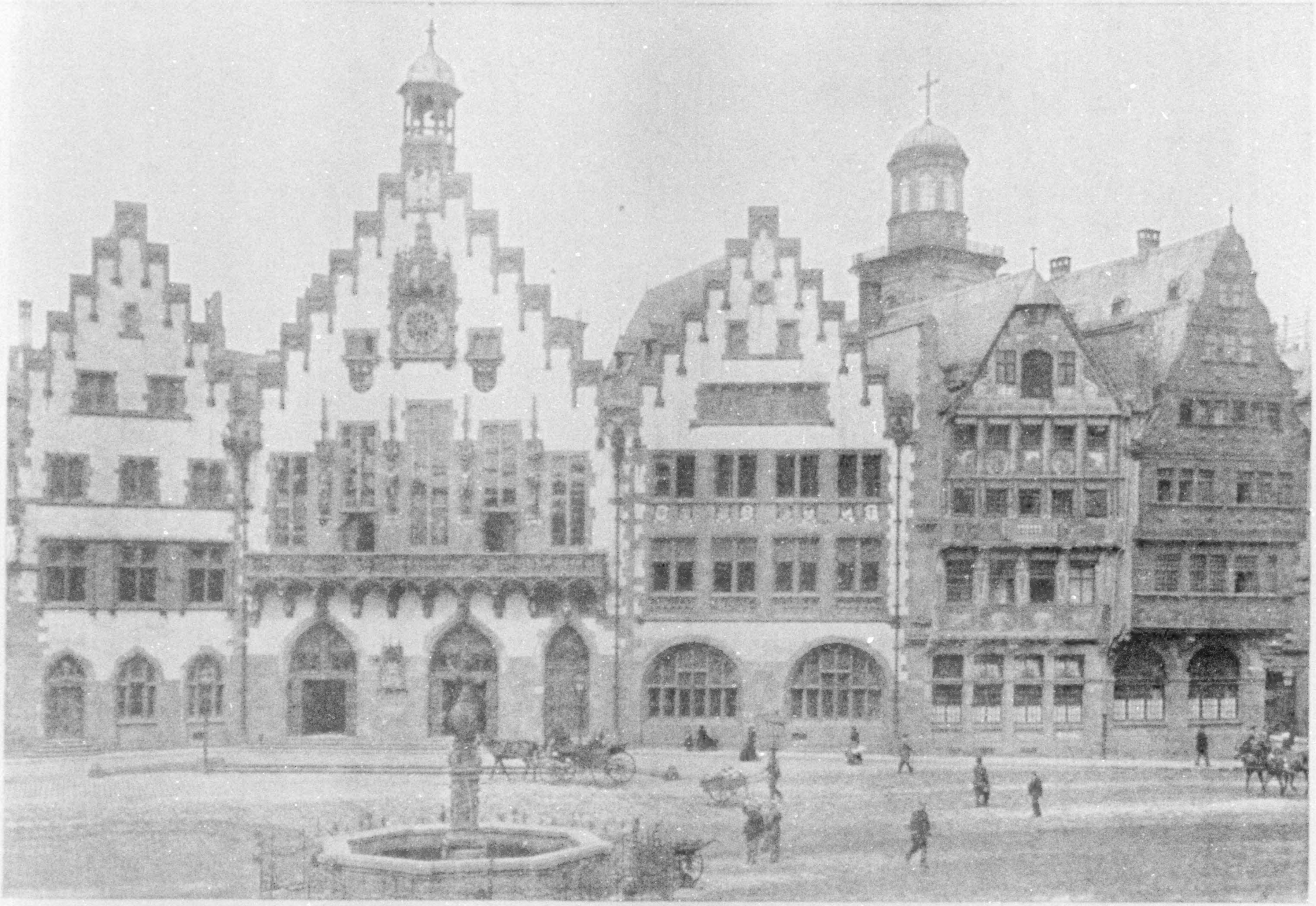
The history of the 26 States which constitute the present German Empire is one long record of bitter wars. Sometimes they combined against Russia, Poland, France, and their other neighbors, but more often they were fighting each other, even more fiercely than England and Scotland fought. As one reads the history of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and the smaller States, one wonders how they raised enough to eat, because armies were always laying waste the fields. Only a people of extraordinary endurance could have survived the almost ceaseless wars that from the days of Charlemagne and until very recent times have devastated what is now Germany.

The Thirty Years' War, in the first half of the seventeenth century, which began as a religious struggle and settled once for all in Europe the principle that men should not be persecuted for their religious faith, reduced the population from 20,000,000 to 6,000,000. "Whole towns and villages were laid in ashes and vast districts turned into deserts. Churches and schools were closed by hundreds, and to such straits were the people often reduced that cannibalism is said to have been not uncommon. Industry and trade were so completely paralyzed that in 1635 the Hanseatic League was virtually broken up, because the members, once so wealthy, could not meet the necessary expenditure. The population was not only impoverished and reduced in numbers, but broken in spirit. It lost confidence in itself, and for a time effected in politics, literature, art, and science little that is worthy of serious study." Yet such was the recuperative power of the German race that in a few decades they were as numerous and wealthy as before.

During the eighteenth century Prussia became an aspirant for the leadership of the German peoples, and through the military genius of Frederick the Great, helped by English gold, humbled Austria and took her place as the most powerful member of the German States. These wars (the Austrian succession, 1741-'48, and the Seven Years' War, 1756-1763) cost the lives of 1,000,000 men and women and impoverished all Europe. In Prussia alone 14,500 houses were burned.

When the Napoleonic wars broke out the Little Corporal early reduced Germany to a loose-jointed Confederation of the Rhine; but his march to Moscow called again into vigorous life the German spirit that seemingly had been crushed, and the German aid given the Allies is history. After Napoleon had been driven to Elba, the Congress of Vienna met and is reputed to have treated the world as so much real estate to be parceled out by the executors of Napoleon's Empire, regardless of the wishes of the populations, which figured in the protocols merely as numbers to be bartered and balanced one against the other. In the process of dividing the spoils the allies were about to go to war with one another, and probably would have done so had not Napoleon's return from Elba recalled them to their senses.

Under the Treaty of Vienna the German States were reconstructed into a confederation, in which Austria received the presidency. There was a diet to settle all matters of common interest, but each State was free to effect alliances as



THE ROMER, OR TOWN HALL OF FRANKFORT, GERMANY

The most interesting historical building in the busy city of Frankfort. It contains the Kaisersaal, where newly elected emperors dined with the electors and showed themselves to the populace from the balcony. It fronts on the Romerberg, or market-place, which no Jew was allowed to cross until the end of the eighteenth century. In the center of this square is a fountain which flowed with red and white wine while the coronation banquet was being served.

it saw fit, except that no State should do anything to injure another member of the confederation.

Before Frederick the Great, Germany had been striving to crystallize around Austria, but, with the ascendency of Prussia, most of the States gathered around her. While the attention of Austria was occupied with subduing the Hungarian rebels Prussia proposed a plan of unification of the German States, with herself as the center of the union. Several States agreed; Austria countered with a rival confederation.

Thereupon the Seven Weeks' War broke out. Bismarck had prepared Prussia for this eventuality. He had formed an alliance with Italy under which Prussia undertook not to make peace until Austria had surrendered Venice to Italy.

A series of Prussian victories, ending with Sadowa, resulted in the peace of Prague, through which Austria finally stepped down and out of German affairs. But, after Austria stepped out, the States could not get together, as Prussia had hoped, and the future was not pleasing in prospect.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

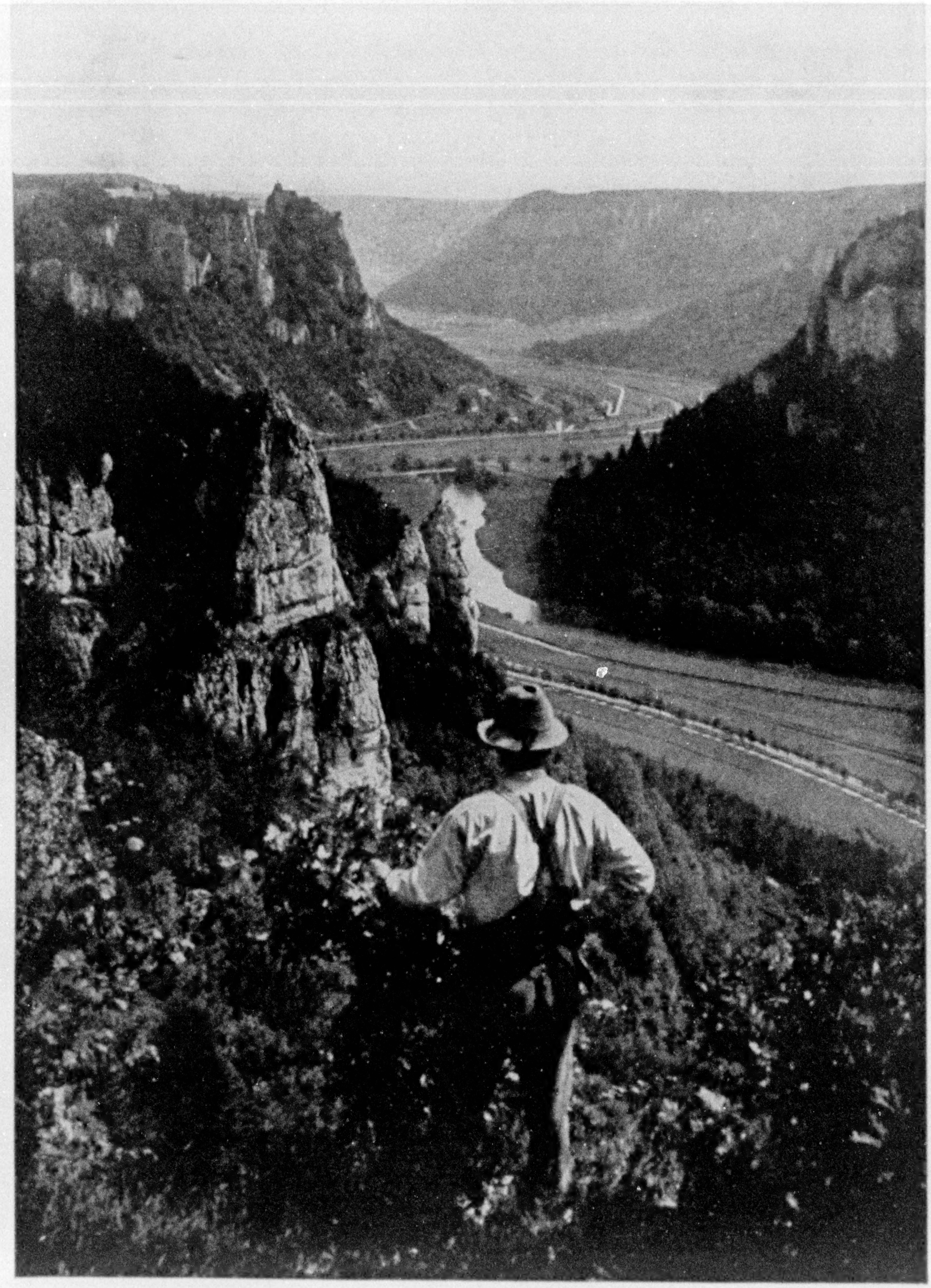
Just about this time there was a vacancy in the Spanish throne. It was tendered to obscure Leopold of Hohenzollern. He refused it. Thereupon France, remembering what had happened to her when the War of Spanish Succession was on, wanted Germany to promise that no German prince ever would aspire to the Spanish throne. Germany wouldn't promise, and the Franco-Prussian War was the result. This war united all the German States. The principalities, constantly quarreling heretofore, were able to get together and to form the German Empire as we know it today.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

The constitution of the German Empire dates from April 16, 1871. It binds 4 kingdoms, 6 grand duchies, 5 duchies, 7 principalities, 3 free cities, and 1 territory—26 States in all—into "an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care and welfare of the German people."

In Prussia the voters are divided into three classes. Every male adult who pays an income tax is entitled to vote, but his vote is not direct. The aggregate of the income taxes collected is divided into three equal parts, beginning with the man who pays the most and down to him who pays but a copper. The list of the heaviest tax-payers, who are first on the rolls and who pay one-third of the total income taxes, composes the first class of electors. The names of those next on the roll, who pay in the aggregate the second third of the taxes, compose the second class of electors. All the others are comprised in the third class. Taking the income tax list and the election returns of the past several elections, it is found, on striking an average, that the first class of primary voters embraces only 3 per cent of the whole number, the second class 12 per cent, and the third class 85 per cent, although in the larger towns the disparity is much greater.

Each class of electors in each parliamentary constituency meets and each chooses one elector. Then the three electors, as chosen by the three classes of voters separately, meet and choose the deputy to represent the constituency in the Prussian diet. As a matter of course, the first and second class electors, representing only 15 per cent of the voters, outvote the one elector representing 85 per cent of the people. That is the reason that the Socialist-Democratic party, by far the largest political organization in Prussia, never was able to elect even a single deputy to the Prussian diet until a recent election, when a veritable landslide captured the second-class voters in seven constituencies and seven Socialists were elected.



A PASS THROUGH THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAINS NEAR IRRENDORF, GERMANY

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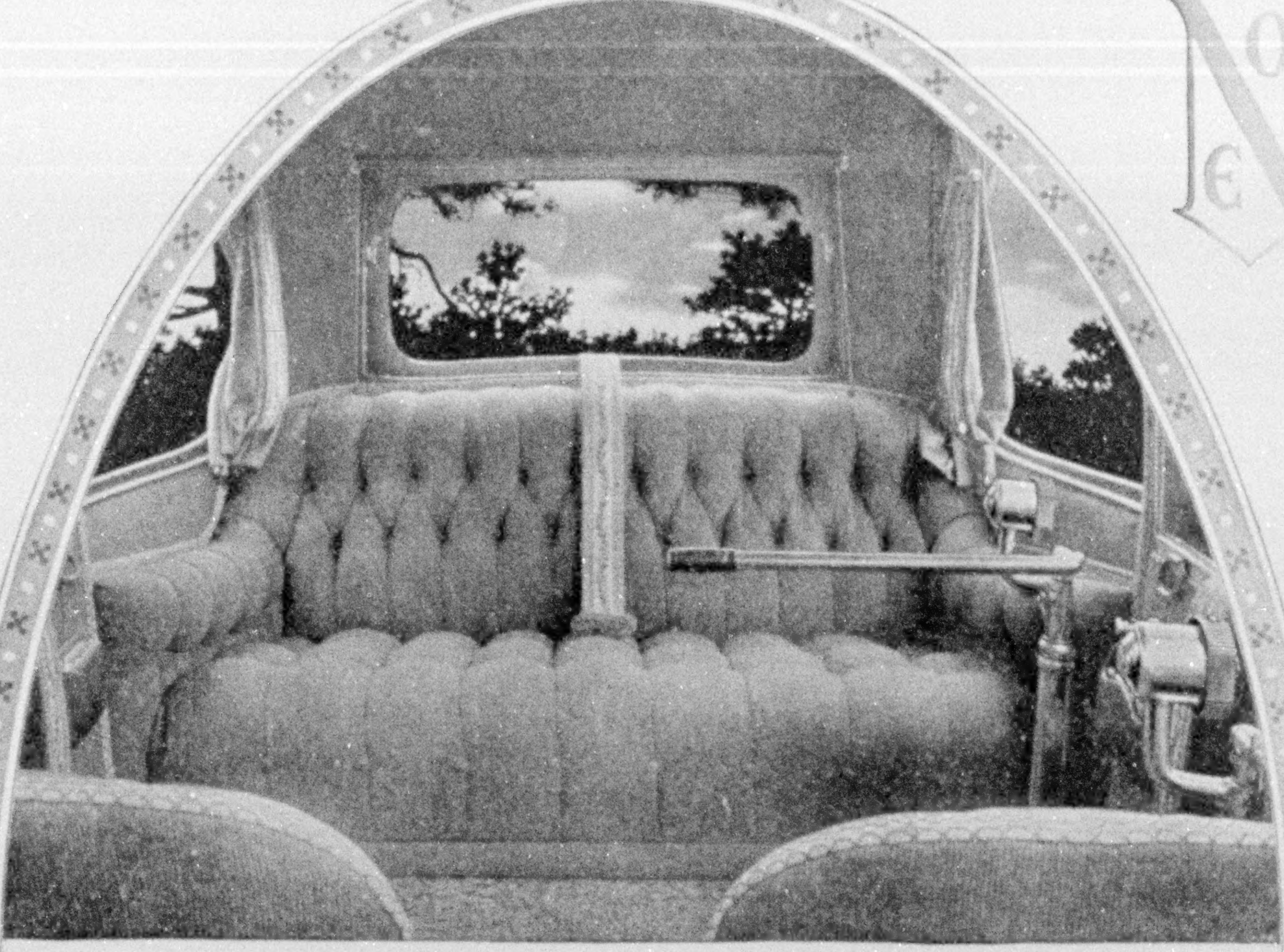

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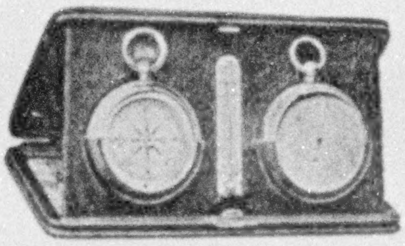

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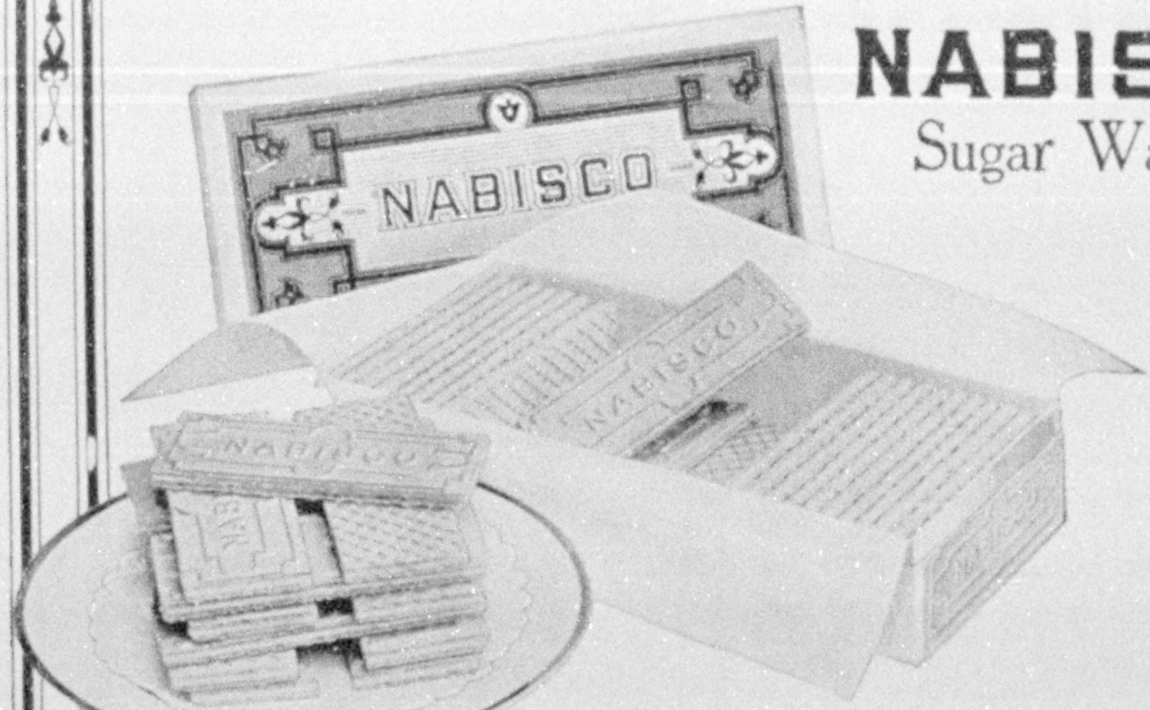

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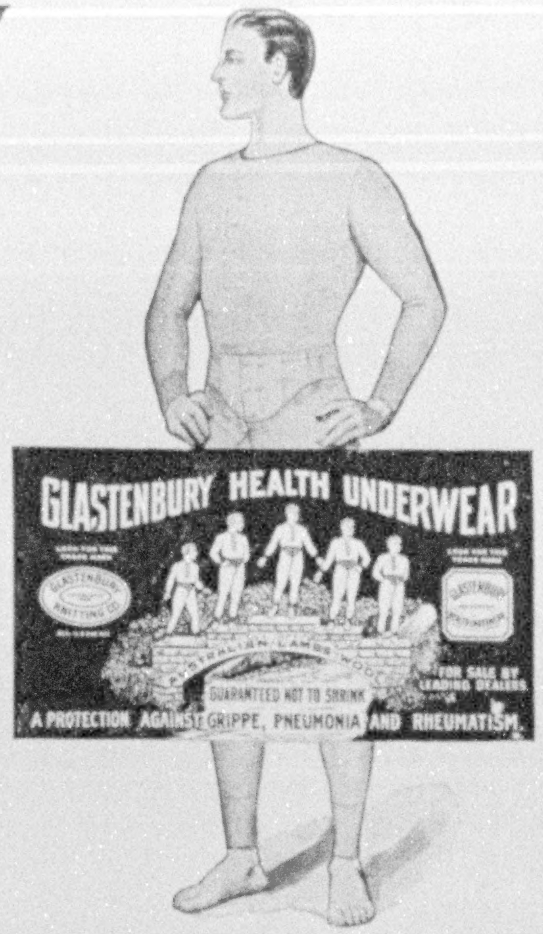

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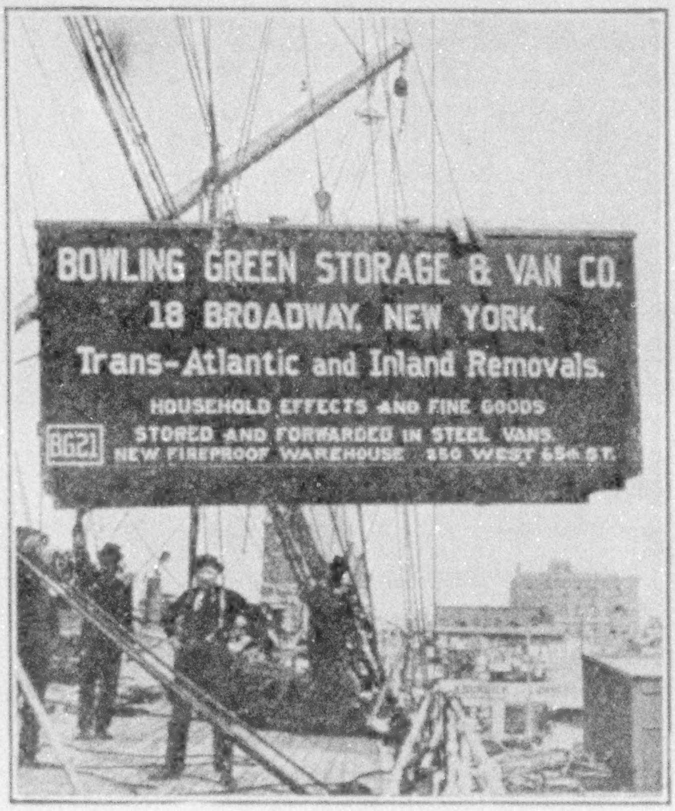

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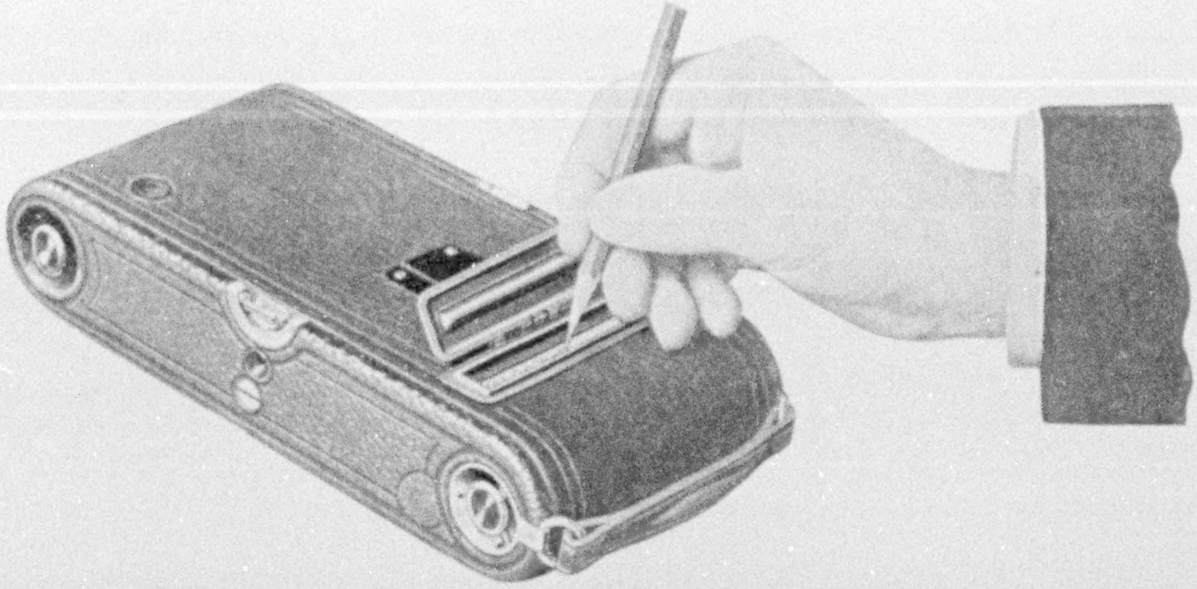

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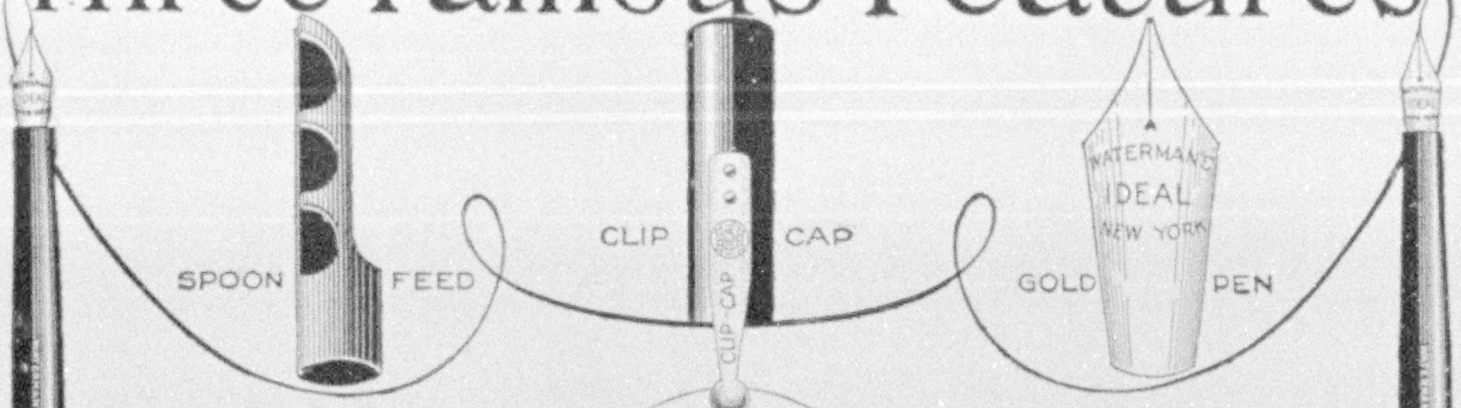

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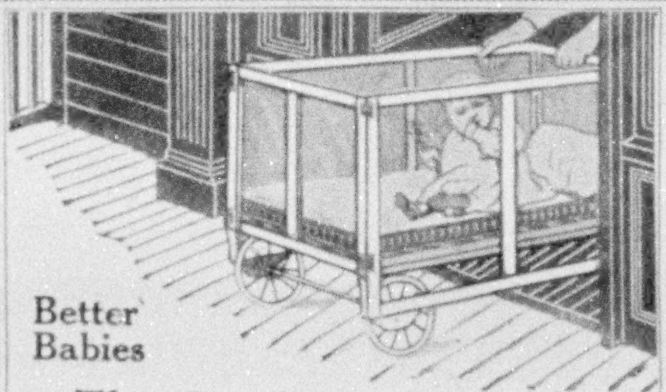

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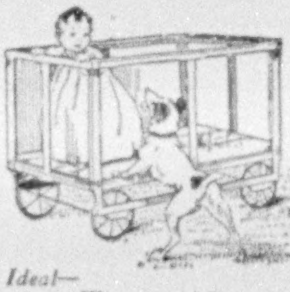

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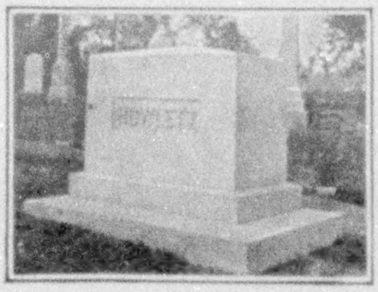

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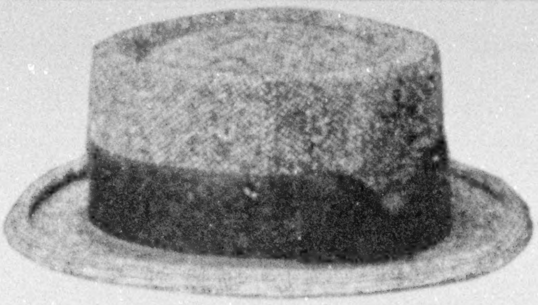

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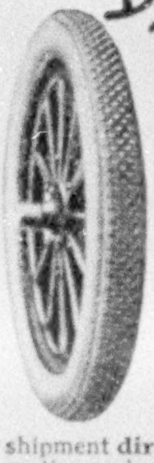

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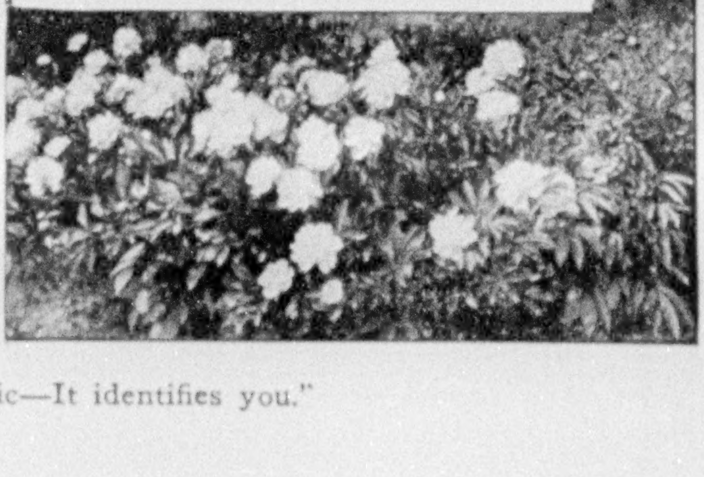

Ruskin had the Pure Faith of Science that Anything Needed can be Accomplished.

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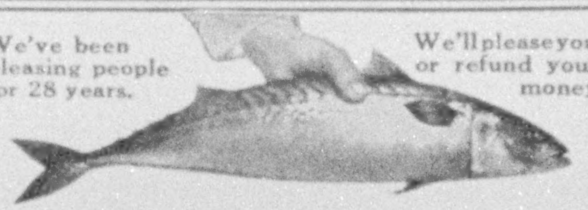

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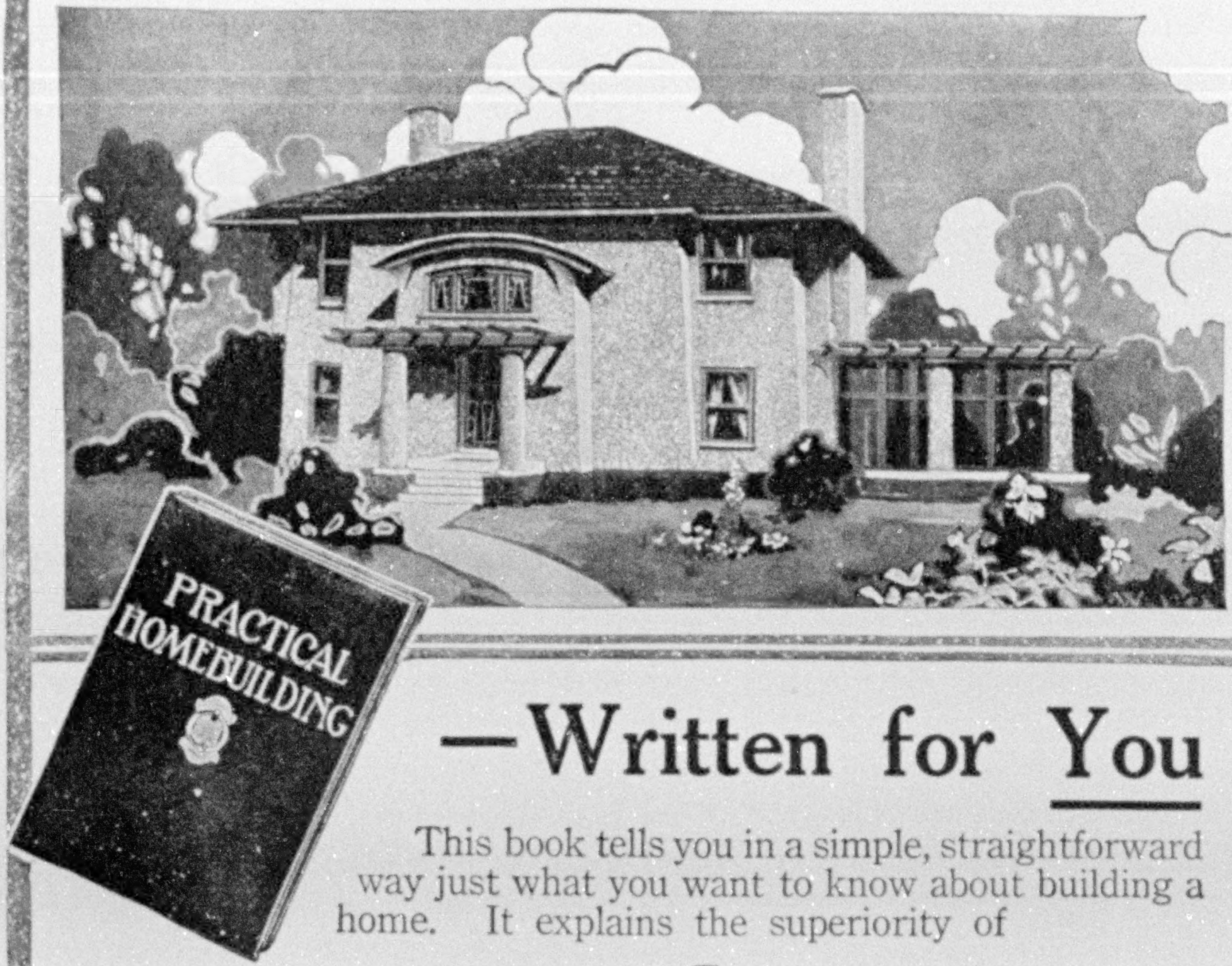

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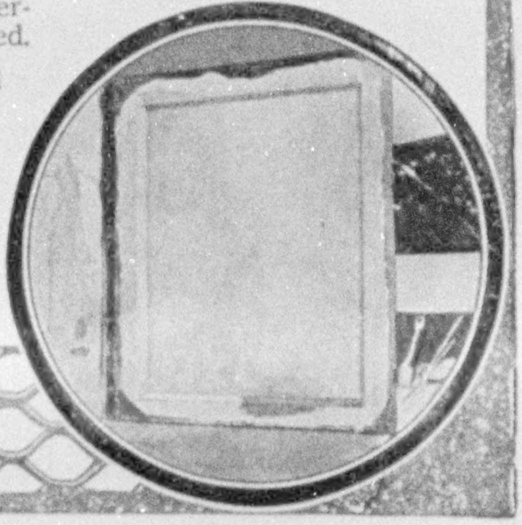

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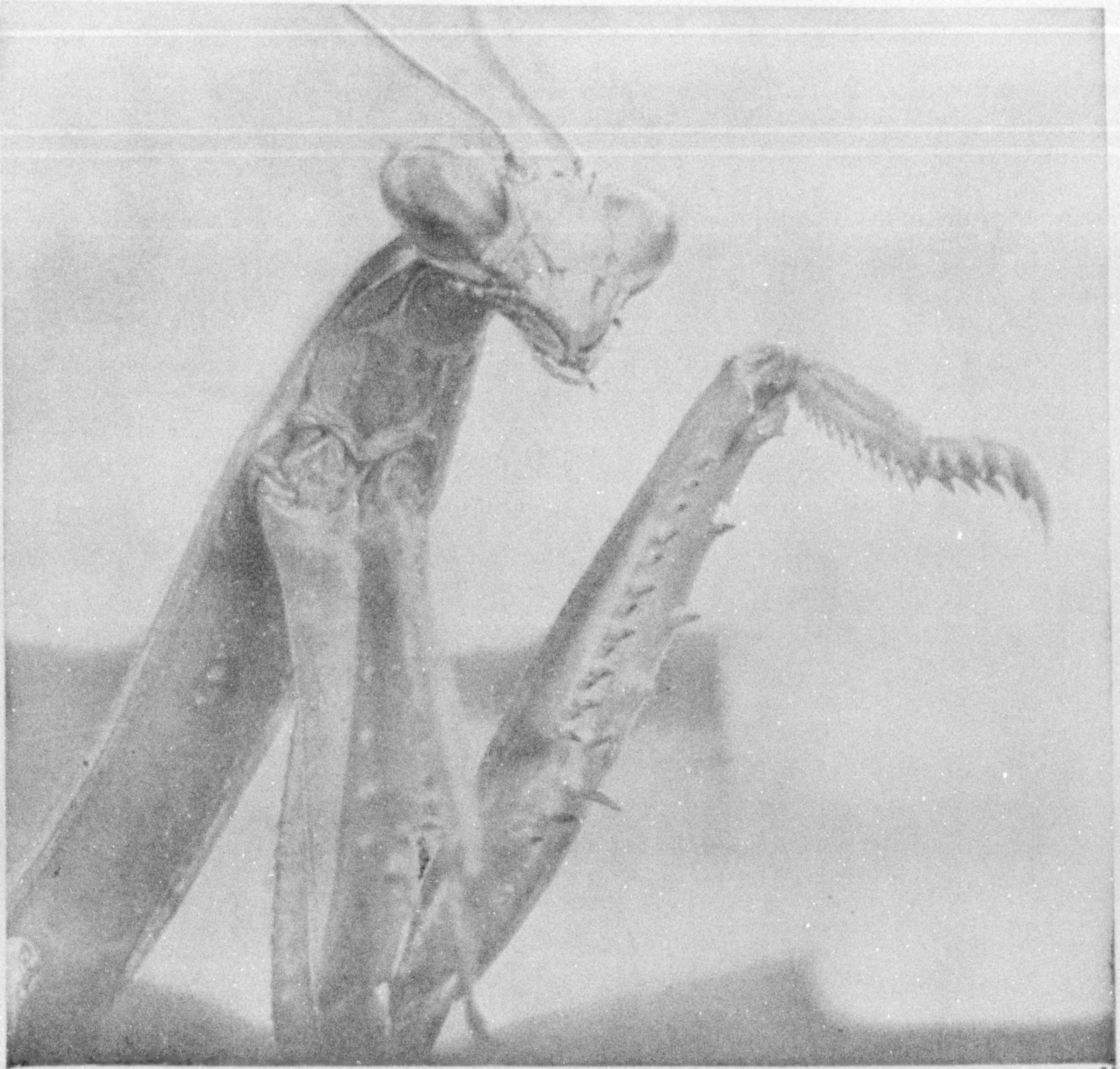

© A DEMON FLY KILLER: THE PRAYING MANTIS

ITS SPINY fore legs are built to hold the struggling flies, while, with its sharp jaws, it tears them to pieces much as a hawk or eagle holds its prey with its talons and tears it to shreds with its beak. It is wasteful, too, of its food—as wasteful as the sea lion or the seal—throwing away the half-consumed carcass before it is finished and pursuing another victim.

To kill a praying mantis has been in Mohammedan countries almost as great a crime as it is to kill an albatross at sea, but this was not because it kills the swarms of flies so common in those lands, but rather because of the prayerful attitude made necessary by its fiercely spined and powerful front legs.

Its head is so loosely set on its long neck, or thorax, that it can move it from side to side with the greatest ease. Fabre declares that "the mantis is alone among all the insects in directing its attention to inanimate things. It inspects, it examines, it has almost a physiognomy."

There is nothing about the spiders, terrifying though they must appear to their defenseless prey, to indicate that they try consciously to frighten their victims, but the mantis, by spreading out its wings and curling up its abdomen and raising its talon-tipped, spiny legs, seems to deliberately petrify with terror the cricket or grasshopper which comes within its reach.

Photograph by David Fairchild. From the "Book of Monsters," by David and Marian Fairchild, published by the National Geographic Society.

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By DAVID AND MARIAN FAIRCHILD

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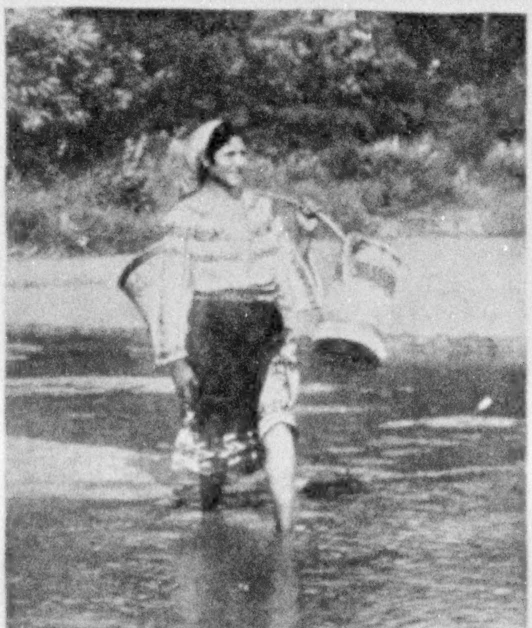

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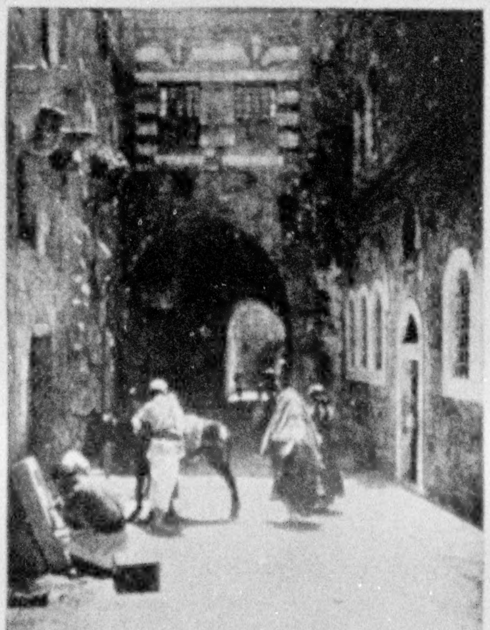

HOUSE OF THE RICH MAN—JERUSALEM
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"The Monarch of the Canadian Rockies—Mt. Robson," 17 x 44 inches, 50 cents. Framed, $6.00 (Express Collect).

"Doe and Twin Fawns," a wonderful flashlight photogravure, 9½ x 12½ inches, ready for framing, 50 cents, postpaid. Framed in sepia oak, $3.00 (Express Collect).

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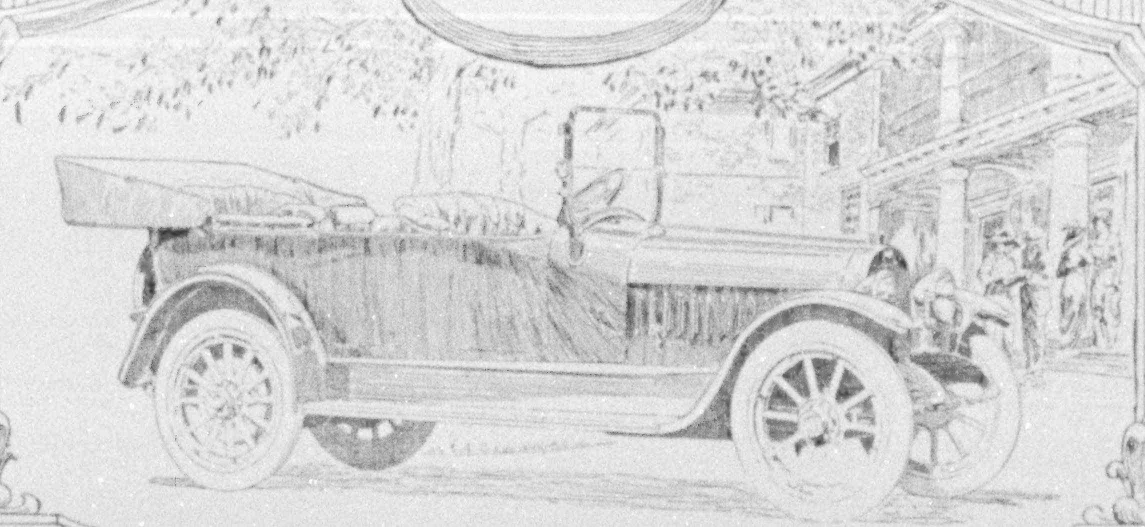

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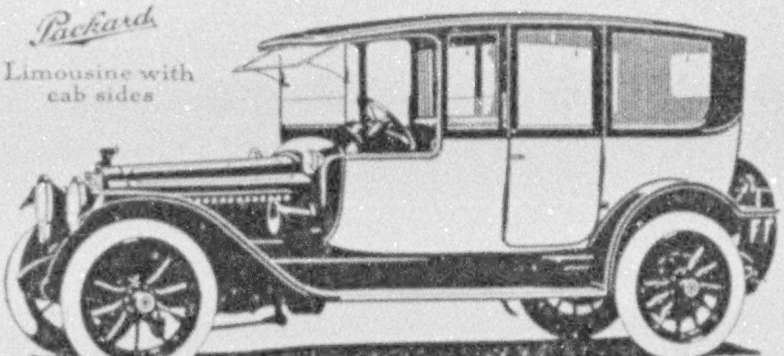

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